THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXVIII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897. NUMBER 51.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
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THINE EYES.

Thine eyes still draw my soul unto thine own;
Although our hands have strangers grown,
And lips have never dearer known,
Thine eyes all other loves dethrone—
Thine eyes with passion flowers sown.

All that the tyranny of life denies—
Heart-broken vows, unvoiced replies,
Visions that swift forbidden rise—
Live in the nearness of thine eyes—
Thine eyes too tender to be wise!

—Harper's Bazar.

The Heart of the World.

BY ADELINE KNAPP.

Gray shadows were creeping over the sand dunes beyond Pacific Heights. Only here and there a lanceolate beam touched the hills from the crimson ball going out to sea through the golden gate. There was a scent of lilies in the air, mingling with the more wonted perfume of February roses. The hum of the city sounded far away, and the song of a meadow lark could be heard from a treetop.

The door of the house stood open, revealing a broad hall. There was a suggestion, in the dim light, of waving ferns and the silvery gleam of a fountain in the conservatory at one side. From the doorjamb there swayed in the breeze long ends of soft, snowy ribbon, holding in place a cluster of white roses.

In the centre of a stately apartment that opened upon the hall stood a tiny white casket on slender pillars. Two candles burned at its head. By a window a man sat, gazing, with unseeing eyes, into the creeping shadows of the trees. A woman lay in a crushed heap among the pillows of a divan. Neither had moved for a long time. The little form in the white casket had been their all. Now it lay scarcely stiller than they.

Suddenly the silence was broken by the sound of a woman's voice, high-pitched and clear.

"Willy! Willy! oh, Willy!" it cried. A friend within the house hastened to the door. Along a pathway through the shrubbery a handsomely dressed woman appeared. "Oh!" she exclaimed, advancing, "have you seen a little boy about four years old? My little boy is lost! Some one said they saw him come in here. I cannot find him, and I am afraid he has fallen somewhere in the sand dunes."

"Have you notified the police?"

"Long ago. They are all on the lookout for him. But he may be buried in the sand. We have been searching for hours. Oh, I have lost two little ones through death, but I never felt as I do at this moment!"

The mother's heart wailed forth behind the cultured woman's enforced composure.

The woman who had been lying among the cushions came through the hall to the door.

"What is it?" she asked.

The friend put her arm about her and would have drawn her back; but the stranger spoke.

"My little boy is lost," she said, excitedly. "He is only four years old. We are afraid he is among the sand dunes."

"Oh," cried the younger woman, "I am so sorry! Is there nothing we can do? Cannot we help you look for him? Think of him all alone in the dunes! How did it happen?" And she put her hand in the stranger's for sympathy.

The latter was full of her story of coming home from a round of calls to find the child missing and the other children seeking him. Even as the spoke voices could be heard calling from the sand dunes, "Willy! Willy! oh, Willy!"

"I must go," cried the mother. "Oh, my heart is breaking! Willy! Willy! Where can he be?"

As she turned a passing zephyr blew the white ribbon on the door-post straight out across her cheek. She started back dismayed.

"Why," she cried, "you have a dead child in this house?"

"Yes," said the other mother; "my only child, a little boy, just four years old, died this morning."

Tears came into the stranger's eyes. "Oh," she cried, "do forgive me! I am so sorry! I did not know. Dear heart! to think I should have troubled you. I, too, have lost two children by death; but this is more terrible. My little boy! You see I do not know where he is!"

"I know," the other said, calmly. "You must let us do what we can for you. Oh, I am sure you will find him. Let me go with you. We will search together. Not to know where your baby is! Ah, what trouble there is in the world!"

She seized a wrap, and the two women went down the walk together. At the corner they were met by a boy of perhaps a dozen years.

"Some children say they met a little boy like yourn goin' down toward North beach," he said.

They hurried down the hilly street.

"Have you seen anything of a little boy, about four years old, playing about here?" asked Willy's mother of a homeward-bound laborer. "My little boy is lost."

"Sure mem, now, that's very bad, an' I'm sorry," the man said, halting; "mebby he'd be at th' p'lice station?"

"No, I've telephoned all the stations. Some one thought they saw him down here. What shall I do?"

The face of the big, rough man worked sympathetically.

"I'll kape me eyes open ez I go along home, mem," he said, "an' mebby I'll see th' little feller. Tut, now! What if 'twore me own little Tim? He's just four years old, the rascal, an' 'twad kill 'iz mother, sure. Ah, but it's wearyin' an' comfortin' to th' heart, mem, the childhren bez."

The way grew more squalid as they kept on toward the beach. On a doorstep a woman sat holding a little child and looking anxiously down the street.

"Have you seen a little boy?" the older mother began, and again the sad little tale was told.

"No," said the other woman; "but I hope you'll find him, lady. I know how you feel. Me heart's sore over me own little Joey, here, and me man away looking for worruk. The baby is that sick! an' Jim, me other lad, he's gone for the medicine. I don't know what's keepin' him."

"Let me see the bady," and the mother, whose little one lay dead at home, reached out her jeweled hands. The child was placed in her arms.

"Why, he is very ill indeed!" she exclaimed. The little one's face was livid. The baby's fingers were clutched over each tiny thumb, and the tiny body shivered convulsively.

Willy's mother eyed the little form knowingly. "The child should be put into a warm bath at once," she said.

The three women entered the house and busied themselves over the sick baby. She whose child was lost found a battered kettle and put water to heat over the single-burner lamp. The other one undressed the little form, while the wee sufferer's mother stood wringing her hands in helpless pain.

They worked rapidly, tenderly; but it was nearly an hour before the terrible convulsions were over and the baby resting on the bed.

"God bless you, ladies!" the poorer woman cried, as she saw relief creeping over the drawn face; "you've saved my baby's life!"

"But, oh, my own little boy!" and the other mother hastened to the door. "It is quite dark, and I do not know where he is."

"Sure, lady, the good God'll never let your boy be lost!" but the two strangers were gone.

"Oh, where will he sleep tonight?" murmured Willy's mother. "Your boy is safe with God, but where, where is mine?"

Up the street an older boy came tearing. "Mamma! Mamma!" he cried, while yet afar off; "a policeman's found Willy and taken him home!"

"Oh, thank God!" said she whose child was with the All-Father—"thank God!" but the other could not speak.

It was a triumphal progress back to the more aristocratic quarter.

"They've found yer bebby, ma'am," a street urchin cried, who was calling papers on the street corner. A Mexican tamale vender volunteered the same information in broken English, and in the next block a woman threw open a window and leaned forward.

"A policeman took your little boy home, madam!" she called, joyfully.

Nearer home a gleeful band of children met them.

"He's found—he's found!" and the chorus rang throughout the neighborhood.

The two mothers kissed tenderly and parted. As the younger one turned to enter her childless home her eyes were swimming with the first tears she had shed that day, but they were tears of thankfulness.

On the doorstep of the other home a man stood, holding a child in his arms.

"We've got him," he called, quickly, as he bent to kiss his wife; and then his arms closed tightly around them both.

"Oh, Willy, he said, "how could you frighten us so? Why did you do it?"

The curly head was raised and the blue eyes opened in surprise.

"Why, papa," said the little voice, "Mary said they wuzzent any or'nges for dinner, an' I went to buy some!"

—The Independent.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Australia has no orphan asylums.

The dog is mentioned thirty-three times in the Bible.

Fair haired people are becoming less numerous than formerly.

The bank of England was opened two hundred and two years ago.

The first American telescope was put in position at Yale college in 1830.

In Rome there are few houses bearing the number 13. Nearly all the houses that should bear those figures are marked 12B or 14A.

Rice is the most important of all Japanese crops; the cultivation takes up more than half of the country's total surface of arable land.

A skunk took refuge from a dog in an Atchison, Kan., grocery store, and the next day the proprietor got an extension of time from the jobbers.

A baby that weighs but eight pounds at the age of eighteen months, which is a pound and a-half less than it weighed when born, is the attractive centre of all the gossip of Danbury, N. H.

Leopard skins are used for rugs and manufactured into trappings for the officers and bandsmen of some of the British cavalry regiments, as well as the aprons of the drummers of the English infantry.

Three places, at least, are known where green snow is found. One of these places is near Mount Hecla, Iceland; another fourteen miles east of the mouth of the Obi; and the third near Quito, South America.

When a person falls into the water a common felt hat may be used as a life preserver, and by placing the hat upon the water rim downwards, with the arm around it, pressing it slightly to the breast, it will bear a man up for hours.

Congress appropriates between $40,000 and $50,000 annually for the current expenses of the executive mansion to meet clerk hire, including that of the president's private secretary, which is $5000 a year; stenographer, typewriters, telegraph operators, messengers, doorkeepers, a steward and housekeeper, and light and heat.

Cyclists Depend on Right Foot.

It is a singular fact but true that the majority of cyclists depend principally upon the right foot to push the machine along. In proof of that, if the balls on a crank axle are examined, those on one side will be found more worn than on the other. That is accounted for by the fact that the greatest strain is on the right side.

Just Between Friends.

Miss Older—Men must be growing more polite. I get seats in street cars much oftener than I did a few years ago.

Miss Cutting—Well, it's a mighty mean man that will let an old lady stand.—New York Journal.

THE MEN WHO LOSE.

Here's to the men who lose!
What though their work be e'er so nobly planned
And watched with zealous care,
No glorious halo crowns their efforts grand:
Contempt is failure's share.

Here's to the men who lose!
If triumph's easy smile our struggles greet,
Courage is easy then;
The king is he who, after fierce defeat,
Can up and fight again.

Here's to the men who lose!
The ready plaudits of a fawning world
Ring sweet in victor's ears;
The vanquished's banners never are unfurled—
For them there sound no cheers.

Here's to the men who lose!
The touchstone of true worth is not success;
There is a higher test—
Though fate may darkly frown, onward to press,
And bravely do one's best.

Here's to the men who lose!
It is the vanquished's praises that I sing,
And this is the toast I choose:
"A hard-fought failure is a noble thing.
Here's luck to those who lose."

—George H. Broadhurst.

HUMOROUS.

A baby in a buggy is a good thing, but no man likes to push it along.

"Do you know, Tom kissed my hand last night." "He always was discriminating."

Leola—Do you think you could ever learn to love a man?" Hazel—Bring on your man.

The Manager (to the Living Skeleton)—Well, Bones, here goes! May your shadow never grow less!

When a man is sure his friends never talk about him behind his back, it is sure that all his friends are dead.

"Am I too late?" asked the physician, as he hurried in. "Yes, doctor; he died peacefully half an hour ago."

He—I wish I had Benderlee's soft snap. She—Don't you, though. His brains make a good living for him.

Kean—Isn't your wife afraid to drive that horse? Steam—Not at all. It's the people she meets who are scared.

Melicent—Aren't bicycle lamps annoying. Miriam (vexatiously)—Yes; mine goes out every time I run into anybody.

The man who said repeatedly when he was young that he would never marry, wishes occasionally when he is old that he had kept his word.

"There is one thing about me; I am not afraid to say just what I think." "Of course, you are not afraid, but you ought to be ashamed."

A school teacher lately put the question: "What is the highest form of animal life?" "The giraffe!" responded a bright member of the class.

"What are you crying for, Nellie?" "Oh, it's nothing, Lucy. I want my husband to buy me a new bonnet tomorrow, and I am simply practising a little."

"I noticed the doctor's carriage at your door yesterday afternoon. Was it anything serious?" "Serious? It is absolutely mournful. Cries all the time it is awake."

Dyspepsia Specialist (irritably)—But, madam, you must chew your food. What were your teeth given to you for? Female Patient (calmly)—They weren't given to me; I bought 'em.

Woman—Dresses are going to be terribly expensive this season. Another Woman—Yes; those very simple gowns that are coming in will take such a quantity of material and work!

She—There were fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence. Lord Ninkumpupe—How very remarkable! In England, doncherknow, you can get thousands of signatures to almost any sort of document.

"This," said the school friend who had not seen her for a year, "this is the girl who vowed to me that she never would belong to any man, eh?" "I don't," said she who had been married the matter of some few months or so. "He belongs to me."

Little Chick—What do you let that ugly little thing come under your wing for? Old Hen (who had inadvertently hatched a duck's egg)—I can't help it, my dear. We've got to put up with the creature because she belongs to our set, you know.

"In accepting marriage, George, dear, I do so not because I am anxious to be married, or that I prefer you particularly to all the other men in the world, but because my dearest friend, Susie Rivers, has a perfectly divine engagement ring, and I would like to wear one like it."

The Monkey as an Imitator.

At Cheltenham, England, there lives a retired admiral and his wife, who have a favorite monkey. One day recently the lady, hearing a strange noise in the dining-room, looked in to see what it was. The sight which met her eyes was a ludicrous one. Seated in the armchair, with the admiral's smoking cap on his head, and the admiral's spectacles on his nose, was the monkey, and in his hand was the open newspaper, which he shook and patted, while he jabbered and gesticulated with great emphasis at the cat, which lay blinking on the hearth rug. It was a clever and carefully studied imitation of the crusty old admiral's tone and manner when reading to his wife some passages from the newspaper which excited his wrath or indignation.

A Gloomy Day.

Blinks—Why do all the lawyers about the courtroom look so glum today?

Jinks—Why, haven't you heard? Mr. Richman is dead.

"He must have been very popular among them."

"No, but he died without leaving a will."—New York Weekly.

Tenderly Missed.

Mrs. Boarder—How do you find the chicken soup, Mr. Boarder?

Mr. Boarder—I have no difficulty in finding the soup, madam, but I am inclined to think that the chicken will be able to prove an alibi.—Richmond Dispatch.

A steel "chest protector" against bullets and knife thrusts in the form of a vest has been patented by a Texan.

JUBILEE IN TENNESSEE.

Formal Opening of the Centennial Exposition at Nashville.

M'KINLEY STARTS THE MACHINERY

A Parade, and Patriotic Ceremonies—Speeches Made by Governor Taylor and Others—All the South Takes an Interest in the Exposition Which is the Most Ambitious Effort of the Kind Attempted

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (Special).—As the city clock struck noon on Saturday an electric current, started in Washington, D. C., by the pressure of President McKinley's fingers upon the button, started in motion the machinery of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. With that act, though far distant in the National Capitol, he opened the exposition. Forty thousand visitors were present on the grounds at the time, and there was a large representation of guests from all parts of the United States.

This exposition, as all the country knows, is in celebration of the admission of Tennessee to the Union, one hundred years ago. The inaugural ceremonies last year were attended by a military pageant, but there was no similar display at the opening of the exposition. The ceremonies were exceedingly simple.

The procession formed on the public square and marched through the streets to the Exposition grounds. The public buildings and hundreds of business houses and private residences along the line of march and every other portion of the city were handsomely adorned with the National colors and other decorations, and presented a very beautiful appearance.

Former Vice-President Stevenson, Governor Taylor, of Tennessee; Governor Stevens, of Missouri; General Garfia, of Mexico, and the members of the Legislature, with their families, occupied conspicuous places during the formal ceremony of opening. The members of both Houses of the Legislature and their wives were conveyed in special trains to the terminal station at the west side of the Exposition Park.

The place of rendezvous was the Administration Building, whence the officials, the legislators and distinguished guests, escorted by a vast concourse of citizens, proceeded to the Auditorium, which in a few moments was filled, while a perfect multitude was unable to obtain admission. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Coadjutor Bishop of Tennessee.

After the singing of "America," Major J. W. Thomas, President of the Exposition Company, made an address, reviewing the work done, and introduced Governor Taylor. At the conclusion of his speech, which had been preceded by the rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner," the band struck up "Dixie," and there was tremendous enthusiasm.

After the booming of cannon announced that the machinery had been started, Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman turned on the water at

[MRS. VAN LEER KIRKMAN.
(President Women's Department, Tennessee Centennial.)

the Moretti fountain. A reception at the Woman's Building followed.

The grounds are perfect and complete, beautiful beyond description. There are splendid walks with beautiful blue grass and beds of flowers with fountains on land and in lake. The lakes are alive with swan, wild geese, duck and pelican, and there are also gondolas from Venice.

Tennessee is the first State to celebrate its centennial in this manner. A tract of two hundred acres of well wooded land on the outskirts of the city, two miles west of the State Capitol, is the site of the exposition. On its picturesque knolls and surrounding its pretty artificial lake, a miniature World's Fair has arisen.

For two years the work has been in progress, and the expenditure of $2,000,000 has wrought wonders in the park. Like their Chicago prototypes, the buildings, most of which are of steel, have all the outward marks of white marble palaces, and are all on a consistent and artistic architectural plan. The exposition is the most important of its kind ever attempted in the South.

Three Children Burned to Death.

Mary, Lulu and John Hatfield, children, were burned to death in a mountain cabin about five miles from Sneedville, Tenn. Their mother, who is a widow, had gone to a neighbor's house, locking the children up.

Curfew Must Not Ring, Says Pingree.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, vetoed the Donovan Curfew Bell bill, which provided for the arrest of children found on the streets after 9 p. m. The Governor characterized the act as interference by the State in domestic matters.

Osman Pasha Goes Back.

Osman Pasha, who was recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces operating against the Greeks, has returned to Constantinople. No explanation is vouchsafed of his return.

The National Game.

Griffin has been reappointed captain of the Brooklyn team.

Clements has served the Phillies for fourteen consecutive years.

This is Glasscock's twenty-third consecutive season as a professional ball player.

Five of the first ten base runners in the League last year were Cincinnati players.

ANTONIO MAXIMO MORA.

The Celebrated Claimant Passes Away at a Ripe Old Age.

Antonio Maximo Mora, whose property in Cuba was confiscated twenty-five years ago, and whose claim was finally settled in 1895 by the payment by Spain of nearly $1,000,000, died a few days ago at the Hotel Grenoble, New York City, aged seventy-nine years.

ANTONIO MAXIMO MORA.

Mr. Mora was a native of Cuba, but became a naturalized American citizen in May, 1869, after the outbreak of the ten years' rebellion in Cuba. Mora, who was a wealthy planter, was arrested for being in sympathy with the insurgents, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. The court also directed that his property be confiscated. Mora and his brother escaped to this city, where Mora laid his claim before Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State. He estimated the loss to himself and brother at $3,000,000. Diplomatic correspondence began, and in 1836 Spain acknowledged the claim to be a valid debt, although deducting one-half of the original amount demanded by Mora, who, being in need of money, agreed to the reduction. The latter remained unpaid for near nearly ten years. Moreover $100,000 was expended by the United States Government in collecting the claim.

SIX HANGED ON ONE TREE.

A Wholesale Lynching of Colored Men in a Texas Town.

For the murder near Sunnyside, Texas, of Henry Daniels and his two stepdaughters, the assaulting of the girls and the burning of their home a mob, composed of colored people swung to the same branch of a large oak tree Fayette Rhone, twenty-one years old; Will Gates, thirty-five years old; Lewis Thomas, twenty years old; Aaron Thomas, thirteen years old; Jim Thomas, fourteen years old; Benny Thomas, fifteen years old, all colored boys. The last four are brothers and it is probable that Will Williams, who was also implicated, met his death at the hands of the same mob, though his body has not yet been found.

Henry Daniels an old colored man, lived near Sunnyside in a little hut with his stepdaughter, Mario, and a seven-year-old child. The house was broken into, Marie Daniels, aged eighteen, and the seven-year-old child assaulted, and old Daniels clubbed to death trying to protect those in his charge. Then Daniels and his stepdaughter were thrown into the house and the child was thrown into the well. The house was set on fire and the fiends left, thinking that they had covered their inhuman deed from the sight of the world.

Bloodhounds tracked the Thomas boys to their home and they were arrested. They confessed, implicating the others, who were quickly secured. Shortly after 10 o'clock p. m. a mob surprised the officers, took the men to the lone oak tree in the road and, without ceremony, strung them up.

Great Britain and the Boers.

The British Budget was made public in the House of Commons; it provoked a hot exchange of words between Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of the Colonies, and Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, over the Government's war preparations. Sir William denounced the Government's South African policy, and Joseph Chamberlain declared Harcourt's language "pernicious, dangerous and unpatriotic."

Many Deaths in an Earthquake.

News has just been received of an awful series of earthquakes throughout the chain of Leeward Islands that caused the loss of hundreds of lives, it is reported. All the islands in the group have been affected. The loss of life has been very large. Many buildings collapsed during the most serious shock, which lasted for forty seconds. The damage to property is very large.

Postmaster of Boston Dead.

Colonel Jeremiah W. Coveney, Postmaster of Boston, Mass., died unexpectedly at his home in Cambridge of heart failure, incident to an attack of pneumonia.

A Cuban Patriot Teaches Boys in Jail.

Dr. Luis, now in the Baltimore city jail as a Cuban filibuster, has begun to teach a class of twenty-seven boys under sixteen, who are confined there on various charges, from crap shooting to stealing. The prison school was suggested by Warden Bailey and Mayor Hooper, and it bids fair to become a permanent feature of jail life.

Mississippi Breaks Its Record.

The Mississippi River at Natchez, Miss., rose until it stood at 49.75, one and a quarter feet above the highest record of any previous year.

Labor World.

London has 60,000 costermongers.

Paris has a school for cab drivers.

New York City has 1300 horseshoers.

Germany has 374 women blacksmiths.

Missoula, Montana, has a labor temple.

K. of L. is credited with 41,000 members.

Brooklyn clothing cutters average $20 a week.

Brooklyn carpenters get $3.25 for eight hours.

Cumminsville, Ohio, has a labor exchange.

English tailors threaten to strike for the twelve-hour day and the abolition of overtime.

PITTSBURG SWEPT BY FIRE.

Big Mercantile Establishments in Ruins and the Loss is Three Millions.

Fire at Pittsburg, Penn., destroyed $3,000,000 worth of property and caused the death of one fireman and injuries to four more. The great wholesale grocery establishment of Thomas C. Jenkins and the mammoth retail store of Joseph Horne & Co., are total ruins. The burned section extends from Fifth street to Cecil Alley on Penn avenue and from Cecil Alley to Fifth street on Liberty street, covering an area of several acres.

George Atkinson, of No. 15 Engine Company, was killed and four other men were injured.

The firemen fought the fire all night and it was nearly 8 o'clock next morning when it was under control. The firemen say that the fire is the largest that western Pennsylvania has seen since the railroad riots of 1877, when property valued at $4,000,000 was destroyed. Summary of the losses follows:

Joseph Horne & Co., $1,250,000; T. C. Jenkins, $500,000; tenants of Horne building, $125,000; Methodist Book Concern, $15,000; Scobie & Parker, $50,000; John Huck, $10,000; Heck's drug house, $20,000; Dobbs, photographer, and various physicians, $30,000; Boisell, Irwin & Co., $10,000; J. W. Scott & Co., $25,000; Citizens' Traction Company, $10,000; Swift & Co., $7000; John Hall, Jr., & Co., $10,000; American Press Association, $5000; occupants of building 504 Penn avenue, $10,000; of 502 Penn avenue, $10,000, and of 500 Penn avenue, $10,000; Mayer's glove house, $25,000.

Other losses run all the way from $10,000 down to a few hundred, and will bring the total to more than the figures stated above.

It is estimated that about two-thirds of the loss is covered by insurance, divided among sixty or seventy companies. Besides the man killed, half a dozen firemen were more or less seriously injured. Investigation so far as carried on has not developed the cause of the fire.

CUBA SECURES HOME RULE.

The New Reform Law Put in Operation on the Island.

The Queen Regent of Spain, at the last Cabinet meeting in Madrid, signed a decree providing for the application of the agreed-upon reforms for the Island of Cuba. Her Majesty's action was due to the receipt of a cable message from Captain-General Weyler announcing that the western part of the island is completely pacified.

The home rule plan about to be applied was made public in detail by Minister de Lome on February 6. A Council of Administration is created for the government of the affairs on the island. This council will be in the nature of a Parliament, made up of thirty-one members, a majority of them being elected by the Cubans, and a minority appointed by the Throne. The Council of Administration is to have practically supreme control of the island subject to certain supervisory authority by the home Government. One of the most important features of the plan is that allowing Cuba to revise her tariff schedules.

The reform law was passed on March 15, 1895, but never applied to Cuba, owing to the uprising. Last New Year's Day it was promulgated by the Queen Regent, and gazetted in Havana as a New Year's concession. Its actual application was still withheld, however, until General Weyler could announce that the island was pacified. On the King's fete day the plan was amplified. The decree signed by the Queen appears to be the last step toward actually applying the law to Cuba.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

A Farmer, His Two Daughters and Two Hired Men Tipped From a Canoe.

An accident occurred near Gallatin, Tenn., by which John Nolin, a farmer, and his two little daughters and two men who were employed by Nolin lost their lives in Cumberland River. The five were returning home from church in a canoe. The canoe tipped, filled and sank. The farm hands tried to swim to shore, but were carried under by the swift current and drowned. Nolin caught each of his girls by the waist and tried to float down the stream, but the children seized their father about the neck, strangling him, and all three were lost. This is the eighth drowning that has occurred in the Cumberland at this point in the past six or eight weeks.

DEATH IN A CLOUDBURST.

Ten Lives Are Known to be Lost in White Creek.

Further news of the cloudburst on White Creek in Tennessee indicates that at least two farm houses were almost demolished and the Brander family of four, two farm hands, names unknown, and three children and the grandmother of Allen Sweets were killed.

The Sweets were sitting around the fire when the water struck the house, carrying the chimney down. The barn of another farmer was razed and two houses damaged by the great body of water.

Germany and Our Tariff.

In replying to a question in the German Reichstag, Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declined to outline the policy of the Government in regard to the tariff relations with the United States while the Dingley Tariff bill remained pending. He announced, however, that unless Germany's protest against the sugar surtax of the pending bill is heeded, Germany will consider the question of whether she could continue the advantages now given to American imports.

Greece's Millionaire Patriot.

M. G. Averoff, the Greek millionaire, who was instrumental in reviving the Olympian games, and who offered the Greek Government at the outbreak of the trouble with Turkey to provide the Greek army with 40,000 uniforms, has subscribed a total of $6,000,000 to the war fund.

France Determines to Interfere.

A cable despatch from Paris says that M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, declares the Republic will take sides with Greece and Christianity unless the Sultan holds out the olive branch.

Minor Mention.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad has placed orders for 1,000,000 ties in West Virginia.

Near Burden, Kan., a boy chased by a gray wolf escaped by dodging among a flock of sheep.

A Kansas City (Mo.) Police Judge during the past year fined forty-seven men for beating their wives.

J. E. Daughtrey, of Alexandria, Va., sneezed while he was leaning back in a chair and dislocated his spine.

Convict militia companies are being organized at the Michigan City (Ind.) Prison to employ the idle time of the 600 prisoners there.

MUGWUMP MUDDLERS.

USUAL DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPT TO SHIRK RESPONSIBILITY.

Still Sticking to Their Old Tariff Misrepresentations—Difference Between the Republican and the Democratic Belief—Carl Schurz Called to Order.

Mr. Carl Schurz, in Harper's Weekly, has a two-column article under the heading "Grave Responsibilities," in which he attempts to show that the Republican leaders in Washington who are supporting the Dingley bill are "blind partisans who never learn and never forget anything," and says: "The events of the last ten years cannot have failed to teach them the important lesson that neither of the two great parties commands votes enough to be sure of carrying a general election without the aid of the constantly increasing number of citizens whose political action is not controlled by party allegiance."

Mr. Schurz seems to think that the business depression and hard times existingare due to the Republican leaders who are working to secure a protective tariff. The fact that the balance of power between the two great political parties is in the hands of those "voters who are not regularly controlled by party allegiance" may all be true, and if so the responsibility of legislation rests mainly on their shoulders. In other words, the Mugwumps are mainly responsible for the business depression, as it was they who put the party in power that passed the Wilson-Gorman-Deficiency-Tariff bill. Mr. Schurz supported the Republicans in the election of President Harrison, whose administration gave us the McKinley bill and prosperity, and then turned about and helped elect Cleveland's party, which passed the Gorman bill that has nearly bankrupted the Nation. Mr. Schurz says:

"After the election of Harrison to the Presidency in 1888 all looked serene for the Republicans, who counted firmly upon a long lease of power. Two years later, in 1890, after the enactment of the McKinley tariff law, they suffered in the Congressional elections a defeat which made their heads swim. What was the cause of this defeat? That in the opinion of a great many citizens the Republicans had abused their power in making a tariff for the benefit of favored industries without due regard for the interests—or, let us say the feelings—of the consumers who at once felt the rise in the cost of living."

The question arises, in what way was the McKinley tariff an injury to the consumers? We never had better times and the country was never in a more prosperous condition than it was from the time the McKinley bill was passed till the close of Mr. Harrison's administration. The laboring classes were actively employed and at higher wages than ever before, the farmers were getting good prices for their products, new enterprises were being multiplied, money was plenty, and the country everywhere prosperous. But what took place after Harrison's term expired? A party was put in power that did not favor protection to our industries, and it passed a tariff bill that destroyed confidence, closed factories, put the working classes out of employment, paralyzed business, and cut down the Government revenues below its expenses.

In 1892, under the McKinley tariff, over $40,000,000 was paid on the public debt, about $150,000,000 paid in pensions, and still there was a surplus of $9,000,000 in the Treasury after paying all the expenses of the Government. But at the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration, under the Gorman tariff reform bill, $262,000,000 has been added to the bonded debt; the pension list was cut down $12,000,000, and there was not sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the Government; factories were closed, the working classes were out of employment, the price of all products went down so low that there was no profit in any kind of business, and general depression and bankruptcy prevailed throughout the country. Yet the Mugwumps are now denouncing protection, threatening to put Democrats in control of the Government again.

Mr. Schurz says further: "The Republicans grossly deceive themselves if they think that they won because the American people resented the reduction of the McKinley duties, by what Republican stump-speakers called the 'free trade tariff.'"

While the Gorman bill was not exactly a free trade tariff, it certainly was not a tariff for much revenue, for there was not enough by $60,000,000 to pay the annual expenses of the Government, and it reduced the duties on many products to such an extent that our industries were practically ruined. Mr. Schurz says:

"The Democratic defeat of 1894 was owing to the disgust created by the behavior of the Democrats in Congress who had in the extra session of 1893 worked with the silver men to prevent the repeal of the Sherman act, and who at the regular session had disfigured the original tariff reform scheme by treacherously playing into the hands of the Sugar Trust and of other corporate interests, thus creating the impression that their party was at the mercy of selfish schemers and demagogues unfit to be trusted with the conduct of the Government."

The repeal of the Sherman act was a Democratic party measure, yet it did not increase the prosperity of the country, for business was no better afters its repeal than before.

Had the Wilson bill, which Mr. Schurz and Mr. Cleveland wanted, been passed instead of the Gorman bill, it would have closed up two-thirds of our factories and thrown all of their employes out of work. There is one thing certain, and that is a protective tariff tends to increase business prosperity by putting more money into the pockets of the producers as well as consumers. It gives more and better employment to our people, and they thus have more money with which to buy what they need. When the American people are kept at work and are getting good wages they can better afford to pay higher prices for the products they consume than to be out of work and have nothing to buy with.

The Republicans believe that the cause of the depression of business is neither the want of good money nor an insufficient supply, but that is the false teachings of the Mugwumps, Populists and Democrats in regard to tariff which has destroyed confidence and ruined business. Let Congress pass the Dingley bill and adjourn, and there will be prosperity in this country as soon as business can be gotten under way. Putting our idle men to work, and giving them money to buy what they need, is what makes business prosperous and adds wealth to the Nation. If that is not done soon, and Mr. Schurz and his party succeed in now defeating the enactment of a protective tariff, the Populists may be in charge of Congress in 1898 and of the Government in 1900.

Let the Republicans have a chance to try the protective policy and see what it will do. As before said, let them pass the Dingley bill and then let Congress adjourn. This will open factories that have been closed for years, new enterprises will start up, our idle people will be set to work, and there will be general prosperity in business all over the country.

BRITISH LOBBY IN WASHINGTON.

Tariff Reform Tricks in Raising Funds to Pauperize American Labor.

The New York Reform Club, or, more appropriately, the New York (Free Trade) Club, is to the United States what the Cobden Club is to England. This organization, aided by foreign interests and the importing classes, was very successful some years ago in misleading the people. This resulted in the defeat of the party of protection in 1890 and 1892 and a practical demonstration of the effects of the free trade policy. With present proposed tariff legislation, however, the importing classes are now trying to revive the Reform Club on the lines of work in 1890 and 1892.

As usual, they commenced their efforts by an effort to reach the newspapers of the country and to that end sent out a most misleading circular offering to furnish "tariff plates" gratuitously. Why should the Reform Club attempt to mislead the editors of the country? Why did not the Reform Club say upon the order slips enclosed with the circular "Low tariff of free trade plates furnished gratuitously?" The answer is simple and found in the fact that this organization desires to get its free trade matter into the columns of the patriotic press of the country by misrepresentation. The Reform Club knows that the loyal press of the United States will not use its matter unless through misapprehension.

It has also issued a circular stating that the Reform Club wants $25,000 for its campaign. It may be appropriate to ask if it intends to establish a lobby at Washington in the interest of foreign merchandise. It is safe to assume that this is what it would like to do.

An Outflow of Wealth.

It is estimated that since the Civil War we have paid to foreign shipowners a sum of money twice as large as our National debt was when the war closed—that something over four billions of dollars have been paid to foreign shipowners! Think of that drain! What other Nation but this could have stood it so long? How much longer can we stand it? The time to stop this frightful annual outflow of gold is now. Let us carry American freight in American vessels.

What We Can Save.

Let us encourage the more cheaply constructed sail and steam vessels that shall first obtain the carrying trade of goods that we ship across the ocean. We must not put all our eggs into one basket, even though that basket is represented by a few great big American steamers. Let us put a few eggs into the other basket that holds the smaller commerce carriers. We can save $200,000,000 a year by doing this.

British Oppression.

The British press is no less opposed to protection for American shipping than it is opposed to the protection of other American industries. President McKinley will not fail to note that the same interests which oppose protection for our land industries are just as bitter in their denunciation of the coming protection of our sea industries. The British, with keen foresight, couple protection to other industries now with protection to shipping, and, of course, they think that both are very bad, as indeed they are—for the British!—Seaboard, March 11, 1897.

A Condition That Confronts.

Protection Was Prosperity.

Some people profess to think it is impossible to go back to the old policy under which our shipping was protected a hundred years ago. They talk about changed conditions and other things, as if that had anything to do with the case. Protection was given to our land industries in just the same way a hundred years ago as it is now. Nobody thinks that it is too old-fashioned to be practicable now. It is the very way by which President McKinley and the Republican party will restore prosperity to the country. And in the same manner, as was the case before, our ships in the over sea trade will be protected for our prosperity.

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for your protection see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Feb. 22, 1896.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sunday), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 6:40 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sunday, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M. and 10:00 P. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk & Th all Railroad, steamer lines and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven; connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M., for Newberry, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, reaching at Ocracoke going and returning.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City at 3 p. m daily, except Thursday and Sunday for Roanoke Island.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatchas follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt.

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Gun-Smith,

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ELIZ. CITY. NORTH CAROLINA

FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,
Successors to John H Ziegler,
Dealers in all Kinds of
Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

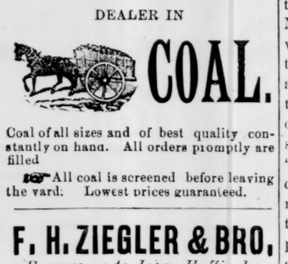
CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.
☞Al. kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.
☞Patching and mending RubberBoots a specialty.

GROVES



TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ALLEN, GAHS & CO.

For sale and guaranteed by all drug stores.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

GROSSLY MISREPRESENTING.

A number of Democratic papers, including the Mugwump organs, have resorted to brazen lying to fortify their position on the Wilson bill. First they declared that the McKinley bill did not produce sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government. In the three years that it was in effect it produced an excess of $39,093,670. In the last months of the McKinley bill when the country was in the throes of Democratic depression and when a free-trade bill was threatened, exports fell off to such an alarming extent that there was a small deficit, small as compared with the months of the Wilson bill. On this basis these mugwump papers have deceived and misrepresented until they have convinced some of the truthfulness of their position, and have established a doubt with others.

Then following out this false logic they directly lie, and that means that they know their statements are false, in making the statements and repeating them that the Wilson bill produced more revenue from custom receipts than the McKinley law did. We take the first thirty-one months of the Wilson bill and find that the McKinley bill produced $99,812,368 more revenue from customs receipts than the Wilson bill produced. The total customs receipts for the first thirty-one months of the McKinley act were $583,837,202. The customs receipts from the Wilson act were $404,565,834.

In a review of these figures we find but two manths of the thirty-one wherein the Wilson act produced revenue enough to meet the expenses, and one month, March 1894, when the Wilson law produced more customs receipts than the McKinley act. In March 1893 the McKinley act produced $19,664,875. In March 1897 the Wilson law produced $22,833,856. By the way, that was McKinley's first month os President and the month properly comes under one of McKinley's act. In fact it was the calling of a special session of Congress and the publication of the Dingley bill which caused the excessive collections of revenue.

THE SENATE RULES.

The almost universal approval with which the newspaper press of the country has greeted Senator Billy Mason's breezy assault upon the out worn Senate rules, and his presentation of the popular demand for the adoption of some form of cloture, so that after reasonable debate a vote on any measure may be reached, should encourage other Senators to "make themselves solid" with the country by lining up with the new member from Illinois against minority rule. For that is what the present privilege of endless talk amounts to; and minority rule can no more be justified in the Senate than at the polls

BE CAUTIOUS.

If the United States does not desire or intend that Hawaii shall become a possession of any foreign Power, it should not place too much reliance in the bland and friendly assurances of the Japanese Minister that Japan has no designs upon the Islands. The Japanese are not only aggressive, but exceedingly adroit and sly in their methods, and it would be quite in keeping with their foreign policy to colonize Hawaii and have it captured and anchored before the United States suspected what was going on.

A contemporary says that the failure of a bank in Aspen, Col., calls attention to the name of the town, which is somewhat out of the common. There is a theory that it set out to be the State capital, but it failed to catch the Legislature through being spelled with one "s."

It is worthy of notice that the outflow of gold and the rush of summer tourists to Europe have begun at the same time. Much of the money thus exported will go to pay the expenses of this grand army of American pleasure seekers.

The Spaniards are no longer making war in Cuba. They are trying to starve the inhabitants by corralling them in towns and to impoverish the Island by stealing everything they can lay their hands on.

Labor is not worrying about average and percentages. It is only a few crank Free Trade editors that are fuzzling their brains over such stuff. What labor needs is the chance to work.

Senator Pritchard has accepted the invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Tennessee, to deliver an Address in Knoxville, Tenn., July 4th.

THE MURDEROUS TURKS.

Col. A. Louden Snowden, of Philadelphia, who served as American Minister to Greece during the Harrison Administration, declares on the authority of Dr. Lipsius of Berlin, who has made a special investigation, that the Turks have massacred 100,000 Armenians, destroyed 2,500 Armenian towns and villages, sacked 568 Churches and compelled 282 towns to adopt Mohammedanism within the last two years.

Dr. Lipsius is a fair witness, and has made a careful inquiry. He began it with a serious conviction that the Turks had been maligned and misrepresented, but as he went on with the work he discovered that the story of their infamies had been only half told, and that the full truth of their butcheries would not bear repetition to the ears of the Christian world.

His dreadful statistics of the devastation of Armenia shed a vivid light upon the character and purpose of the nation whose hands the European countries are now supporting in a war of subjugation against Greece.

The following patents to North Carolinians were granted the past week: B. E. Byrd, Edenton, Station Indicator; H. L. Freeman, Lexington; Steam-boiler; M. C. Glenn, Durham, Angle-cock for air-brake pipes; J. H. Kester, Winston, Pump; P. Olsson, Durham, Graining device; C. A. Rominger, Reidsville, Pants-guard; W. B. Swindell; Charlotte, Combined truck and scale.

On the latest count the original McKinley man assembled in Washington numbered something above 3,500. He is altogether too numerous for the success of his own schemes.

Only nine counties in the State for holding a special Convention of the Farmer's Alliance and in consequence the proposed gathering has been indefinitely postponed.

Now that the Tariff bill is in the hands of the Senate, that body has a fine opportunity to make a record for itself by passing the measure without going to sleep over it.

The foundation of all prosperity, as of all wealth, is labor; and a Protective Tariff secures to the American people an opportunity and a demand for labor.

Ex-Ambassador Bayard has left England, How sorry he must have been that he couldn't bring it home with him.

The public lands still vacant in the United States amount to over 700,000,000 acres, without including Alaska, with its 359,000,000 acres.

The country has been, metaphorically speaking, on its back, but "it's looking up," and that is more than one could say for it four years ago.

Judge Purnell is holding his first Court in Wilmington this week.

'Tis Greece, but fighting Greece no more.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, May 8, 1897.

Republican Senators are as a rule more inclined to study the amended Dingley tariff bill, which was reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee this week, than to criticise it. The bill contains a number of surprises but they know that Senators Aldrich, Allison and Platt, who compose the sub-committee which drafted the amendments, had good reasons for every amendment they added, and that all three of them are staunch protectionists. The bill will be taken up for debate on the 18th of this month, and by that time the amendments will have been thoroughly digested. The bill was not accompanied by a report, but both majority and minority will make one later. Senator Allison says the addition of 44 cents a barrel in tax on beer and the placing of a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea, both of which are only to be collected up to January 1, 1900, were intended to supply revenue that will take the place of what will be lost by reason of advance importations.

The Senate has filled its committee vacancies, passed the free homestead bill, and rejected the arbitration treaty.

Hon. W. J. Deboe, the new Republican Senator from Kentucky, presented his credentials and was sworn in this week. He received many warm congratulations.

Senator Foraker has no cause to feel ashamed of his maiden speech, although it was made on the spur of the moment, in reply to some remarks of Senator Gorman charging that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which failed to become a law at the last session and which was before the Senate this week, carried extravagant appropriations. As an amendment proposed by Senator Foraker had drawn this scolding upon the Senate, Mr. Foraker promptly replied. He began by calling attention to Sentor Gorman's having shouted "extravagance" at the Indian appropriation bill, and to his having failed then, and again in this instance, to specify one single item that was extravagant or unnecessary. Then warming up, Senator Foraker said: "So far as the tariff policy and the tariff bill referred to by the Senator are concerned, let me say that they need no defence from me or from any other Senator on this side of the chamber. In view of the experience this country has had for the past four years the tariff policy of the Republican party is speaking for itself more eloquently than any human tongue can speak. So far, Mr. President, as the pensioners of this government are concerned, the Senator need not have the solicitude he manifests. They will be taken care of. They have never failed to be taken care of under Republican administrations. For the next four years it is the purpose of the legislation we propose that the government of the United States shall have a sufficient revenue to meet its ordinary expenditures; that it shall have a sufficient revenue to make it unnecessary to issue bonds to meet the current obligations; that it shall have a sufficient revenue to pay pensions to the men who are entitled to them, and it will have that revenue and those obligations will all be discharged."

Following a decision of the United State Supreme Court, that pension examining surgeons were not government officials, but simply agents to be hired and discharged at will by the Commissioner of Pensions, Commissioner Evans will not recognize those positions as being under the civil service rules. Speaking of the matter Commissioner Evans said: "I cannot go back on a Supreme Court decision and I shall not hesitate about removing the Democrats on all pension boards at once and appointing Republicans in their places." More than 200 boards in the large cities will be affected by this conclusion, and about 600 Republicans will thereby get places on these boards.

Speaker Reed got the laugh on those who were charging him with bossing the House and refusing to appoint the committees so that general legislation might be taken up at this session when the House by an overwhelming vote defeated a resolution instructing him to appoint the committees. Remember what this paper said about the policy of the House? Well, every Republican in the House voted against that Reslution.

Did you Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence, in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells or are sleepless, nervous, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only 50cts at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

THE BEST PASSPORT.

It Is to Always Look Pleasant and Do No Grumbling.

"What is the first duty of a good traveler?" asked a young lady who was about to start from New York on an extended European tour.

"To look pleasant and never to grumble," was the answer of a veteran wanderer who had crossed the ocean 10 times and gone twice around the world.

It was a good prescription and will help to make a good traveler of any novice. The fatigue of the longest journey can be patiently endured if one can only be amiable and avoid the weariness that comes from fretting over what is unavoidable and worrying over trifles.

An American girl not long ago spoiled the pleasure of a party of tourists by complaining of everything on sea and on land. The ship was a dreadful roller, the cabins were badly ventilated, the cooking was abominable, the service was shocking, the officers were uncivil, and the passengers were disagreeable and stupid! Nothing suited her, and she had not a good word for anybody. Every member of the party was indignant over her want of amiability.

"It makes me almost seasick merely to look at her!" exclaimed one of the ladies.

"Perhaps she will cheer up," was the charitable response, "when she reaches port."

But she was as unhappy on land as she had been at sea. She was angry with the customs officers and told them that they had mauled and ruined her best gown. She found fault with the lovely rural scenery between Southampton and London. She pronounced English cooking to be utterly vile. She inveighed bitterly against the weather and the climate. She was not interested in cathedrals, castles, palaces, pictures, colleges, ruins or country roads. She was bored by everything she saw.

One night she received a round robin signed by every other member of the party, expressing regret that she was not enjoying her journey and offering their sympathies in her vexations and discomforts. It was a bold stroke on the part of her friends, who were worn out by her tiresome peevishness. Fortunately it was not unsuccessful. Not another word of complaint was heard from her during the remainder of the tour.

A pleasant, cheerful face and manner that express kindliness and good will make the best passport which a traveler can carry into a foreign country. They insure civility and courtesy from officials, fellow travelers and strangers and are an unfailing resource whenever there is any misadventure.—Youth's Companion.

50 lbs. of Coal

A day would keep your rooms warm in winter. But that small stove will burn only twenty-five. Hence, discomfort and misery.

A certain amount of fat, burned daily, would keep your body warm and healthy. But your digestion is bad, and you don't get it from ordinary fat-food. Hence you are chilly, you catch cold easily, you have coughs and shivers; while pneumonia, bronchitis, or consumption finds you with no resistive power.

Do this. Burn better fuel. Use SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil. Appetite and digestive power will revive; and soon a warm coating of good flesh will protect the vital organs against the cold and the body against disease.

Two sizes, 50 cts. and $1.00
Book free for the asking.
SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE ORIGINAL DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER WAS EFFECTED BY JEFFERSON'S ORDER.

He Was at All Times Opposed to Cheap Money and Repudiation of Debts—Believed That Coinage Ratio Should Stick Close to the Market Ratio—Favored Use of Both Metals, but Showed a Moderate Preference For Gold—Could Not Have Stood on the Chicago Platform.

Thomas Jefferson was a patriot and a statesman of the highest order. It is proper for all true Democrats to celebrate his birthday, April 13, and to commemorate his many excellent qualities, but why should those who voted in 1896 to repudiate debts and to cheapen our dollar by attempting to fix an artificial ratio between gold and silver widely different from the market ratio meet to honor, or dishonor, Jefferson's name? Is there anything in his writings or his conduct to indicate that he would have been a cheap money and repudiation Democrat?

In 1783 Mr. Jefferson wrote:

The proportion between the value of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. * * * Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them.

Does this sound like the silver plank of the Chicago platform?

In a letter to Mr. Hamilton in February, 1792, Mr. Jefferson expressed his opposition to cheapening the dollar or reducing the monetary unit. He said of the dollar:

I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it. It would lead to so easy a mode of paying off their debts * * * Should it be thought, however, that congress may change the unit of the dollar, I should be for adopting for our unit, instead of the dollar, either one ounce of pure silver or one ounce of standard silver, so as to keep the unit of money a part of the system of measures, weights and coins.

The original "demonetization of silver" was effected by the following order from Thomas Jefferson:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 2, 1806.

SIR—In consequence of a representation from the directors of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting the same as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the president (Thomas Jefferson) directs that all silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half a dollar.

JAMES MADISON.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq.,
Director of the Mint.

Except 1,000 pieces, no more silver dollars were coined till after Andrew Jackson retired from the presidency.

It is clear from Jefferson's writings that he favored the use of both metals, but only at their natural ratio in the world's markets. He seems to have had an instinctive fear that people who wished an "easy mode of paying off their debts" would attempt to fix our coinage system independent of the world's markets. His policy at all times was to stick close to the natural ratio.

His desire to ascertain the market ratio between gold and silver and adopt that as the legal ratio is shown again in his supplemental notes, Works, edition of 1853, volume 1, page 170, written in 1783 or 1784, when he suggests that the committee of the states be instructed:

To appoint also proper persons to inquire what are the proportions between the values of fine gold and fine silver at the markets of the several countries with which we are or may probably be connected in commerce, and what would be a proper proportion here, having regard to the average of their values at those markets and to other circumstances, and to report the same to the committee, by them to be laid before congress.

Jefferson framed and had passed by the Virginia assembly a law by which the value of the paper money of America was settled "in sterling money or the lawful money of England."

If Jefferson had been compelled to choose between the two metals, he would undoubtedly have taken gold. In his "Notes" he observed that the high price which Spain paid for gold had a tendency to draw away gold and to leave us only silver. He thought, therefore, that "we might with safety lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold."

Free silver Democrats are not Jefferson Democrats. They should either abandon their false doctrines or worship at another shrine.

Good Money Is Good Anywhere.

While a government can within its territory define that which shall constitute a legal tender in satisfaction of contracts past and future it cannot by legislation fix the purchasing value of its money, for money is a commodity, and its value is determined in the markets of the world under the laws of trade, and the laws of trade, like the laws of nature, are stronger and more farreaching than any constitutions or statutes. The best money is the money of greatest purchasing power, and that money has the maximum of purchasing power which is exchangeable at par, not only in the country from whose mint it is issued, but also in the markets of the world.

Peru Follows Japan.

Peru is the latest addition to the list of countries planning to get on to a solid gold basis. If silver keeps up its present rate of progress, there will be nothing left for gold to conquer in 1900. Of course the need for silver legislation will then be greater than ever, and the silverites must work accordingly. They will then have the herculean task of converting the whole world back to silver.

Our Own Experience.

In this country since 1865 the wage earner has received his pay in dollars which have on the whole steadily appreciated in value, so far as general commodities are concerned, so that the purchasing power of his wages has nearly doubled, while interest on capital has steadily fallen and now averages scarcely half what it was.

Currency Evils Must Be Corrected.

Twenty-five trade associations met at Young's hotel, in Boston, on March 8 and decided to petition congress to pass a bill authorizing the president to appoint a banking and currency commission. They demand the gold standard and the gradual retirement of the legal tenders and favor the issue of currency by the national banks to the par value of their bonds and a reduction of the tax on circulation. They also recommend additional banking currency, based on assets, under national supervision, safe, elastic and redeemable in gold, and the establishment of banks with a capital of $25,000 or more in small towns and villages. The one important thing is that they demand action. The future of the currency question is very dark, but there is one consideration that is encouraging, and that is the appearance among the classes directly suffering from the free silver agitation of an organized effort at currency reform. That is something new.—Exchange.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Co-operative Banking For Farmers.

The American Agriculturist of April 4 again discusses editorially the "entire feasibility of co-operative banking among farmers." "This can be done," it says, "by slight modifications of the system of co-operative savings fund and building associations or co-operative banks, which has proved so remarkably successful in American cities. These institutions now hold over $500,000,000 of deposits and are a thoroughly demonstrated practical success. The Saxon Land Credit association (a report upon which can be obtained by writing to the secretary of state, Washington) is a modification of the Raiffeisen system, which in Prussia and Germany has achieved the same success among the working farmers of those countries that the co-operative banks have achieved in our American cities. The people's banks of Italy and neighboring countries, based upon much the same plan, have had marvelous success. A report giving further particulars upon the Saxon Land Credit association has been published by the department of state for free distribution, in which Consular Agent Peters says with a truth that can never be questioned:

What American farmers require to relieve them of the present financial strain under which they are living is the power to borrow at the lowest possible interest consistent with their securities and the financial conditions in the great centers of the world. So long as they must borrow from the local money lender they must pay a high rate of interest for accommodation. It is this high rate of interest under which our farmers are now striving and failing that is responsible for the general unrest and dissatisfaction. Remove the high rate of interest, give them the same opportunity to use their credit as men engaged in other business, exchange the present mortgage on the farm for one with a reasonable interest, which the farmer can pay and have something left for the savings bank, and we will restore happiness and prosperity.

This question has been solved by the farmers and landholders of Europe, and the solution of the problem did not consist in the issue by the government of a mass of debased currency circulated among the people at a fictitious value. The end was reached by the farmers and landholders by their own force and cooperation, by the founding of associations which in time became a power in the land, and whose financial strength was measured by millions of undoubted securities which the public was only too glad to invest in.

Rheumatism Cured.

Mr. W. E. Shepherd, of the dry goods house of Davidson, Lowe & Shepherd, Athens, Ga., says of Royal Germetuer: "For four long months I was flat on my back, unable to move a single limb of my body without assistance. Nothing gave me relief. I had given up all hope of recovery until the great remedy was given me. The first week I began to improve, and in less than thirty days was on my feet attending to my duties. I am now able to work twelve hours out of every twenty-four, and sell as many dry goods as any man in Georgia.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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News & Observer Is

and will keep you abreast of the time.. Full Associated Press Dispatches. All the news—Foreign, National, State, Local all the time. Largest circulation in the State. You cannot afford to be without it.

Subscription price, daily, $7 per yr.
" " " $3.50, 6 mos,
Weekly North Carolinian, $1 per yr.
Address NEWS & OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C., May 6, 1897. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P. M., of Thursday, May 27, 1897, for the construction of life-saving stations at the following points on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, 6th Life-Saving District: Dam Neck Mills, on Virginia Beach, Va., 10 miles south of Cape Henry Light; False Cape, about 3 miles north of the line dividing Virginia and North Carolina; Caffey's Inlet, about 10 3-4 miles south of Currituck Beach Light, N. C.; and Oregon Inlet, near Oregon Inlet, N. C Proposals to construct one or more of the stations will be considered. Forms of proposals, together with plans and specifications, can be obtained upon application to this office; to the Superintendent of Construction, Life-Saving Stations, 24 State Street, New York City; to the Superintendent, 6th Life-Saving District, Shawboro, North Carolina; or to the Assistant Inspector, 6th Life-Saving District, Elizabeth City, North Carolina. S. I. KIMBALL, General Superintendent.

Knowing that satisfied customers are better than any newspaper advertisements, our aim is to give the greatest value possible for the money, and to satisfy customers both in cost and quality of goods bought.

GOLD & HOOPER

No merchants can charge you double the value for an article and be merchants long. Buyers are too intelligent to be deceived.

GOLD & HOOPER

To reduce our large stock of Winter Suits, Men's and Youths' Overcoats and Ladies' Cloaks and Capes, we have made great reduction on each. Before buying any Clothing you would do well to examine our goods and learn our prices.

GOLD & HOOPER

Our stock consists of General Dry Goods, Oil and Rubber goods, Gents' Furnishing goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Jewelry, Notions and anything else you want. Call and see us. Water street, near Arlington Hotel.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC	.....CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating pills.	.....CASCARETS Increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, the only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.
PURELY VEGETABLE	.....CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and are a scientific combination never before put together in any form.	.....CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good. They stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.
ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE	.....CASCARETS are an antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.	.....CASCARETS taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.
LIVER STIMULANT	.....CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c., 25c., 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.	HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior. Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

CCC The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO; MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK. 238

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the CAROLINIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.—34-29.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

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—In all kinds of—
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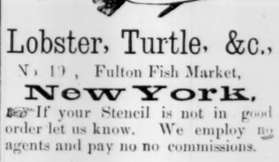

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☞Stationary and Stencils, with shipping mark, forwarded upon application.

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I Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
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NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
☞Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

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106 FULTON MARKET,
New York
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Stencils furnished at a moment's notice
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Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure headache.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

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Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
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☞If your Stencil is not in good order let us know. We employ no agents and pay no no commissions.

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ufacturers of and Dealers in
KILN & AIR DRIED
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Now is the time to place your order the latter for the Spring Shipping

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Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

Improve your Time

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We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

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Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Palemon John, Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Charles A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioners, Allen Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

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Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lunsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

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Methodist: J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal (Opera House): Preaching 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. J. Grsdlin pastor.

Colored—Methodist, P. R. Anderson, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Lake Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor. Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor,

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317, Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brother, s. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; R. Bradford, Sec't'y; Moses Weisel Treas. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14: C. W Belanga, N. G.; W. H. Ballard, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Sec'ty, M. Wescott, Treasurer.

Tahala Encampment No. 8; W. H. Ballard, C. P.; C. M. Burgess, H. P.; Maurice Wescott, S. W.; W. A. James, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; E. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. P. Simpson, Sachem; W. S. Sanford, Sr. Sagamore; Will Anderson, Jr. Sagamore; C. W. Balanga, Prophet; James Spires, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: E. C. Kramer, chairman; F. M. Godfrey, W. J. Williams. Standard Keeper. A. L. Jones.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Examiner, Graston Pool.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

WOODARD HOUSE

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This well established Hotel offers first-lass accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

☞ Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

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We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, May 12, 1897.

☞ A little too cool for cotton.

☞ The potatoes and corn are looking well.

☞ Let us have more diversified industries in Elizabeth City.

☞ The work on the Dismal Swamp Canal is going right on.

☞ Commencement Essays are in course of preparation now.

☞ Governor Russell has appointed Mr. Mack R. Griffiin, of Elizabeth City, a Notary Public.

☞ The average American has been learning more about geography from the War Maps than he ever did at school.

☞ We continue to receive letters from the North and West making inquiries about this section. Immigration will gradually turn in this direction.

☞ Every man has a right to aspire for office, but no man has a right to pull down another by misrepresentation in order to promote or elevate himself.

☞ Elizabeth City now enjoys the reputation of being one of the most enterprising and progressive towns in the State. Its population continues on the increase, now numbering about 7,000.

☞ Not every one can gain great wealth or achieve social distinction or win civic honors, but this does not matter. It is simply required that one be found faithful in whatever duties and responsibilities the course of life may devolve upon him. It will oftentimes cost something to be true, but it will never cost more than it is worth.

☞ Our popular young townsman John D. Sykes gave a Gramaphone Exhibition at the Atlantic Collegiate Institute, on Friday night, which was both entertaining and a grand success. There was a fine audience and everybody was high'y pleased. It was for the benefit of the B. Y. M. C. A.

☞ The present Board of Town Commissioners have been vindicated. Despite the carping criticisms and bitter denunciations of the Democratic "ringsters," through their organ and on the streets, they were all renominated and re-elected, excepting Mr. A. B. Seeley of the First Ward, and he would have been but for the fact of his moving into another Ward. In his place, Mr. John A. Kramer, a first class man, was nominated and elected.

☞ The Pastor, Dr Blackwell, of the Baptist Church, being absent, a short address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the Presbyterian Church, after which there was a sacred musicale or praise service, at which Miss E. Maud Runyan, of Bloomsburg, Pa., presided at the Organ, and her execution was perfect and inspiring. It was a rich treat to the lovers of music. Solos were melodiously sung by Mrs L. C. Guirkin and Misses Mae Wood, Mary Brooks and Maggie Bell.

☞ The editor is always delighted to perceive and publicly notice any evidence of talent shown by the young people of the city, and he greets with the friendliest words of encouragement the literary aspirations of one of its youthful daughters. A poem, written by Miss Nannie Allen, and effectively recited by her youngest sister at a prize contest at the Atlantic Collegiate Institute, shows considerable merit for so young a writer and gives promise that this talented young girl will yet be heard of in the world of letters. Her future will be watched with interest.

☞ The newly appointed Board of Trustees of the Elizabeth City Colored State Normal School, consisting of Dr. P. John, C. E. Kramer, W. J. Griffin, M. B. Culpepper and Prof. S. L. Sheep, met on Friday and organized by electing Dr. P. John Chairman, W. J. Griffin Secretary and C. E Kramer Treasurer. Prof. P. W. Moore was re-elected Superintendent, Prof. J. R. Fleming First Assistant Teacher and Miss C. N. Kearney Second Assistant. This Institution is in splendid condition. The course of training is thorough and practical.

☞ At the election for Town Commissioners the result was as follows: In the First Ward, John A. Kramer, received 89 votes, S. R. Hazen, Ind., 14 votes, and W. T. Johnson, col. Ind, 9 votes. In the Second Ward, Dr. W. W. Griggs, Democrat, received 108 votes. In the Third Ward, Tho's A. Commander, Republican, received 62 votes. In the Fourth Ward, B. Frank Spence, Republican nominee, received 81 votes. In the Fifth Ward, Dr. Palemon John, Republican, received 133 votes. Excepting in the First Ward, there were no opposing candidates. A Board has been elected in whose hands the great material interests of Elizabeth City will be protected and promoted.

☞ See advertisement for proposals for Life-Saving Stations.

☞ On this earth fame is a meagre exchange for peace of mind.

☞ That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is selling for 79c is a corker.

☞ Make the cow happy if you would have her do her best.

☞ Fowls having a good range gather a good variety of food.

☞ You will want our Clothing if you see the quality and how little they cost. Genuine bargains at Fowler & Co.'s.

☞ You need Clothing every day; need money just as often. Our Clothing Prices help you to save your money. Catch the idea? Fowler & Co.

☞ The Butter-maker's motto sho'ld be: "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

☞ A special lot of Straw Matting at reduced price. Fowler & Co.

☞ You will do well to buy a Carpet of Fowler & Co, at their present prices for they will be higher.

☞ The man who sits down to wait for a golden opportunity to come along never has a comfortable seat.

If you want a Suit of Clothes made to order, go to Fowler & Co, Large assortment to select from and a fit guaranteed.

☞ It has at last been discovered that "Wash Day" comes on Monday because cleanliness is next to Godliness.

☞ Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 13 years, with capes.

☞ That was a wise men who said, "Give me the necessities of life and the luxuries can take care of themselves."

☞ The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

☞ Bishop Fowler gave good advice to the preachers when he told them that to be sanctified preachers they must beware of cranktification.

☞ How are you off for Blankets. We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞ Man has a thirst for knowledge as natural as his thirst for water and a curiosity as natural as his appetite for food—the more he knows the greater thirst.

☞ The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

☞ Love does not sit down with narrow heart to count the cost and see just how much or how little it may do for the beloved. Selfishness laughs at love's sacrifice, which it cannot understand and does not desire to imitate, and rebukes much of what love does as waste.

☞ A wise man doesn't like to admit that he has been foolish twice in the same way. If he forgets to buy his Neckties of Moses Weisel one day, he manages to drop into the store the next time he needs a supply.

☞ Senator Chandler has three mottoes in which he claims is bound up pretty nearly all the philosophy a man needs in life. They are: "Fulfil existing promises before making new promises." "Pay your own debts before borrowing money to lend to others to enable them to pay their debts." "Bear your own burdens first; after that, try to help carry the burdens of other people." It is stated that these epigrammatic sentences are in the Senator's own handwriting on a little sheet of paper hanging up in his Committee room.

☞ In speaking of sarcasm a recent writer said that the excuse of cleverness does not always palliate the sarcasms that are often uttered. A spiteful saying is very often not clever at all, though the speaker may foolishly imagine it to be so. Dr. Johnson once gave a grave rebuke to a young man, of whom, nevertheless, he was uncommonly fond. He said: "You never open your mouth but with the intent to give pain; and you have given me pain, not from the power of what you said, but from seeing your intention." Whenever the point of a remark lies in its unkindness, that remark had better be left unsaid. There is no excuse for its utterance. Its motive cannot be good, otherwise it would be spoken gently and expressed kindly. Finding fault with other people frequently does more harm than good; pointing out the weak spots generally exposes our own. Sarcasm may sometimes be sparkling and brilliant; but somehow we never think very highly of those who are always indulging in it. The lover of sarcasm is generally very sensitive, and does not like it at all if he is assailed by his own weapon.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 4:57 and will set to-night at 6:55.—The cautious citizen has been sticking to his Winter wear, remarking to gentle Spring: "You ain't so warm."—Dr. J. B. Griggs met with a painful accident one day last week by the explosion of some chemicals he was hnndling.—Mr. Walter Bright and Miss Sadie Johnson were married on Wednesday night in the First Ward.—Miss Rebecca Murray, of Hyde county, is visiting her friend Miss Annie Spence, on Road street.—The following was overheard by the Listener: "Do you know mine is the prettiest baby in town?" said a proud mother to a neighbor "Well, really, now, what a coincidence! So is mine," was the reply.—Mr. E. E. Perry, of Boston, spent a few days here last week.—The old houses on Road street at Canal Bridge have been taken down.—The Versifier writes:

"Every man has his price," it is said,
You sneer at the saying old,
But I think you'll agree that every man
Has sometime or other been sold.

—Who is "Rev. Peter Melitk?"—The neat new house erected by Mr. C. E. Kramer on the corner of Martin and Fearing streets, is now occupied by Captain Cohoon.—When a man pawns his watch he raises money with a patent lever.—We had a pleasant social and business call on Thursday from our esteemed young friend J. Wiley Halstead of South Mills.—Mr and Mrs. C. R. Bell and daughter, of Baltimore, have been spending several days visiting Mrs. Bell's parents, Mr. and Mrs J. H. Burgess.—Mr, D. D. Raper, of Edentan. was in the city the other day.—Credit is something that cannot be lost.—One of the best mirrors is the expression on a friend's face.—We are sorry to hear of the feeble condition of our venerable townsman W. W. Griffin. For sometime we have missed meeting him on our early morning walk, each going to our respective places of business.—Experience keeps a dear school, but most people cannot afford to attend any other.—Hon. Theo. White, Shell Fish Commissioner, was in the city on Thursday. He called and paid his respects.—The following instance of intense politeness is reported: "I wonder how she did induce him to propose?" asked a certain young lady of her companion. "She told him she was ambitious to win a name for herself and common politeness made him offer his" was the reply.—How truly an old Poet describes childhood tears:

The tears down childhood's cheeks that flows,
Is like the dewdrops on the rose;
When next summer breeze comes by
And weaves the bush, the flower is dry

—It was at a down town Saloon: "Good morning," said the bar tender, "going to have rain this morning?" "No sir, not at all, sir. I'm going to hove a whiskey cocktail, as usual," was the early caller's reply.—W. St. Clair Pugh, esq., of Wanchese, gave us a call on Friday. He was on his way to Washington City.—There will be Sunday School exercises held at the Court House every Sunday at 3 o'clock, p. m.—"Does your husband sympathise with the Greeks?" a West Ender was asked. "He does; indeed; he has named two of our new pups Alpha and Omega," was the answer.—Mr. George Williams is quite ill at his home on Road street,—"I believe in the old adage, 'Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," said Sillicus. "That's the reason you've got a cold to-day. You put off your heavy clothes yesterday," said Cynicus.—Mr. D. R. Scott, of Jarvisburg, gave us a call on Friday, and so did Mr. Nelson Butler.—Some dentists speak of the rooms in which they receive their patients as "parlors." Oughtn't they to call them "drawing rooms?"—The editor acknowledges a pleasant call on Saturday from several young ladies from Wanchese, Dare county, all readers of the CAROLINIAN, to-wit: Misses Lilly Gallop, Iantha Hooker, Nora Cohoon and Dora Tillett, accompanied by Mrs. Martha A. Etheridge.—Saith the Rhymster.

Another change of slangful phrase,
The shifting seasons now make due;
They'll cease to say "You're not so warm,"
And ask, "Is it hot enough for you?"

—"Do you have any trouble meeting your creditors?" a certain "hard up" citizen was asked. "Not at all. I find my trouble in getting rid of them," was the response he made.—W. Oscar Temple, esq., of Deadwood, S. D., is here to see his wife and children, who have been for some time visiting Mrs. Temple's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Griffin on Main street.—We acknowledge, with pleasure, a visit on Saturday from Prof. T. H. Briggs, of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute. He is a brainy and scholarly young man and we predict for him a brilliant future.—The work on the rebuilding and repairing of our residence recently damaged by fire is in active progress.—Mr. S. E. Speight has just about completed a new and handsome residence on Fearing street.—The Stroller reports several more new buildings under way.—That rumor that "the Post Office will be given to a colored man" is a Democratic *canard*, a LIE started for a sinister purpose.—Mr. J. Wilkins, of Suncook, N. H., who has been spending a few weeks here, has left for home.—Hon. George W. Cobb, with Master George, left on Monday on a business trip to Raleigh.—The Municipal election held here Monday passed off quietly and orderly. The Republicans will still control the city government.—Some of the fellows who didn't get on the "Band Wagon" wish they had.—The Republicans in the Second Ward made no opposition to Dr. Griggs, the Democratic nominee. Indeed, some of them voted for him, because he has made an honest, faithful and excellent Commissioner, giving entire satisfaction. The Town will suffer no detriment from any act of his.—A Government Harbor Improvement Boat was here the other day and did some needed work in the channel.—The colored voters on Monday stamped as false the Democratic charge that they wanted and demanded any colored man for Commissioner.—There was a "strike" at the Railroad Wharf on Saturday, the freight hands demanding an increase from 10 cents to 15 cents per hour. The demand was granted.—All honor to the business men of the First Ward who rallied to the support of a business man for Commissioner.—Some of our lawyers are off to Hyde County Court this week.—Let the kickers and bolters be remembered. They will be.—A baby in a buggy is a good thing, but few men like to push it along.—Mr. Jerry Wilcox, who attended the Baptist Convention at Wilmington, returned yesterday. He called and reported a pleasant time.—The following ditty, signed "A Republican in the First Ward," was received through the Postoffice:

Isn't it amazen'
That old Sam Hazen
Could be made such a tool of?
He didn't get there,
And now he'll swear
That he was made a fool of.

—A revival meeting is in progress at the Methodist Church.—Elizabeth City is becoming more and more of a Bicycle town.—Miss Josephine R. Barkley, a charming young lady and daughter of our former townsman and friend Charles G. Barkley esq., of Bloomsburg, Pa., is here on a visit to the family of Rev. P. W. Melick, on Water street. She and her companion Miss Runyan, noticed in last week's CAROLINIAN, are making many friends here.—Mr. W. L. Childress, of Norfolk, was in the City yesterday to adjust some insurance losses.—Don't forget Polk Miller's lecture at the Court House on Friday night.—J. B. Hatcher, of Liberty, N. C, Masonic Grand Lecturer and Custodian of the Work in this State, is delivering a course of lectures to the members of Eureka Lodge here.—In the Fifth Ward

Candidate A. W. Bell
Didn't cut any swell.
He didn't get a single vote!

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGRRS.

Commencing Tuesday, April 27th, Trains No. 3 and 4 will run Tri-Weekly instead of Daily, making the Round Trip from Edenton to Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, stopping at all Stations.

See schedule which will be posted at Stations giving hours of departure and arrival.

H. C. HUDGINS,
Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.
M. K. KING,
General Manager.

April 19th, 1897.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C

WHY will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when **Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic** is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

W. H Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

☞ Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

Honest Money

Is not alone that which you earn, but that which you save Come here to-morrow, come any day of the week, come when you will and see if the money we save you is not as honest in your pocket as it would be in the till of those who would

Charge You

more for goods. We have Child's Cape Overcoats, sizes 9 to 13 years, at $1.25, we will guarantee cannot be matched in the city at the price. We also have a

Man's Suit

square cut, color blue, for $2.50 that is a corker. We also have higher price Suits, goods that are equally as cheap, for $5.00 $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.50 and up. We have

Dress Goods

that are the very latest 1896 Fall Styles from 10 cents to $2.00 per yard, a wide range of prices you will say, but the assortment is complete and fashionable.

Shoes

in an endless assortment and prices the very lowest. Investigate and know for yourself we are positively the lowest price house in the city.

Moses Weisel,

ELIZABETH CITY, N C

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

Mrs. Sophia Faulk is visiting her daughter in Norfolk this week.

Rev. P. R. Anderson visited Roanoke Island last week.

Rev. S. Bright, of Jarvisburg, was in the city on Friday.

Mr. David Rumble, a well known citizen of the town, died on Friday last and was buried Monday.

A little child on Sheppard street fell from an upper window last Friday but escaped with but little injury.

Prof. Staton, of Tarboro, a famous slack wire performer has been giving a series of concerts here during the post few days.

Recent improvements make Lamb & Brothers' Icecream parlor unusually attractive. They are always glad to serve you

The W. M. U. was addressed by Hon W. W. Blair, of Edenton, on Tuesday.

Posters are out announcing the observance here of Memorial Day on the 29th inst.

The Roanoke Missionary Baptist Association convenes in Roper on Tuesday next. Quite a large delegation will attend from here.

Rev. R. H. Dix, of Norfolk, lectures at Mt. Lebanon Church Friday night.

The Vaudvile Troupe will give concerts to-morrow and Friday nights for the benefit of Corner Stone Church.

The marriage of Mr. John Ferebee and Miss Florence Banks is announced to take place at Mt. Lebanon Church to-night.

The Excelsior Hook & Company will hold a lawn party at the old Normal School to-night.

The closing exercises of the Normal and Industrial School will begin on Sunday at Mt. Mt. Lebanon Church with a sermon by Rev. R. S. Rives, D. D., of Newbern, and will be continued during the week at the Court House according to the following program: Monday, evening, Primary Department; Tuesday evening, Annual Address, by Rev. J. H. Darlington, D. D., of Brooklyn; and Wednesday evening, Normal Department

There is Nothing so Good

There is nothing just as good as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so goood as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free at Alex Wadsworth's drug store. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00.

Everybody says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

CURES.... SUMMER DISEASES

The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

DR. KING'S

ROYAL GERMETUER.

Thousands of Certificates attest the fact.

Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from ten to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucus nature. My kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did the work."

☞ **It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.**

Sold by Druggists, One Dollar.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE ATLANTA CHEMICAL CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Write for 48-page Book, Mailed Free.

Use GERMETUER PILLS and GERMETUER COUGH SYRUP.

"Nothing else like it."

The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.

It lasts twice as long as others.

A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.

CHARLES F. MILLER,
Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Lancaster, Penn.
ESTABLISHED, 1849.

Kentucky Dew Whiskey.

STANDARD OF PURITY.

Distilled of carefully selected grain matured in wood, Kentucky Dew is the leader of fine old fashion whiskey, and for mellowness and richness of flavor has no superior, RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS for the Club and Sick Room. Buy from the Distillres direct or our Agents at Distillery prices.

4 years old $2.50, 8 years old $3.50, 12 years old $4.50 per gallon. No charge for packing. Send money with order; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded,

$5,000 Guarntee as to Purity of Goods.

Old Kentucky Distillery,

205 W. Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Try a Jug direct from our Distillery and be Convinced.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE

THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." ☞ See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on every wrapper.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & o's.

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. re offering some Special Bargains in clothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

1849 ~VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE~ 1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. Always Reliable.

THE GUIDE and your Choice } One packet either **Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory,** or **Pansy Choice mixed,** for Two packets **25c.,** three packets **30c.** Full retail price 45 cts. **15 CTS.**

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on these subjects, for **3** months, the **Guide** and **One packet of Seeds** (named above) for **25 cents.**

Every tenth person sending an Order as above will receive a coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seed free

When ordering state where you saw this adv. and we will send a packet of **Flower Seeds free** **JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Prof. Smith, for 19 Years Principal of the

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY

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For System of Book-keeping and General Business Education, etc. Cost to complete Business Course about $50, including tuition, books and board. **Phonography, Typewriting** and **Telegraphy** taught. 10,000 successful graduates—100 in banks and 100 officials. **No Vacation. ENTER NOW.** Kentucky University Diploma awarded our graduates. ☞ *Assistance given our graduates in securing situations.* ☞ *In order that your letters may reach this College state this notice and address as below.*

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CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on every wrapper

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
Ripans Tabules.

Some Vaccination Statistics.

Lord Lister on rising to move the second resolution at a meeting in honor of Edward Jenner, said that he would, in the first place, correct a mistake into which he had inadvertently fallen in his address to the British Association last year. He had said in error that owing to the compulsory revaccination of recruits smallpox was unknown in the huge German Army. A great parade had been made of correcting this statement. If he had said that fatal smallpox was unknown in the German Army it would have been the literal truth. In the period from 1874-'75 to 1886-'87 the only death from smallpox among German soldiers was that of a man who was shown not to have been properly vaccinated. In 1886-'87 there were seven cases of smallpox, in 1885-'86 four cases, and as these occurred among a force of 344,000 men, and as the figures of other years were similar, it might be said that though he had fallen into error it was not a serious error.

He then proceeded to analyze some of the statistics quoted against other observations he had made in his address to the British Association, and showed that after 1834, when revaccination of recruits was rendered compulsory, there had been a remarkable and rapid decline in the number of deaths from smallpox in the German Army, that even during the Franco-Prussian War, when the reservists, in some of whom the protection afforded by vaccination might well be supposed in some cases to have worn itself out, were called out, though there was an increase in the mortality from smallpox, it was slight, almost insignificant, as compared with the ravages the disease committed in the French Army, in which revaccination was not compulsory.—British Medical Journal.

Mysteries of Waterloo.

The historical student is considerably bothered by the details of the battle of Waterloo. Starting with the one thing certain, that Napoleon was defeated, it is not yet satisfactorily determined whether it was the English or the Prussians that won the fight. It is also not known with certainty whether Wellington surprised his enemy or overcame him by superior strategy; whether he and Blucher met at La Belle Alliance or some miles away; whether Grouchy disobeyed orders, or carried them out too literally. It is even not settled that Wellington said, "Up, guards, and at them," or that Cambronne cried "The old guard dies, but never surrenders," or where the famous ball of the Duchess of Richmond was actually held.

Signs of Long Life.

"The first conditions of longevity," says a writer on health and hygiene, "are that the heart, the lungs, the digestive organs and the brain should be large. If these organs are large the trunk will be long and the limbs relatively short. The person will appear tall when seated and short when on his feet. The hand will have a large palm and will not be thick, with short fingers. The brain will be situated deep in the head, which will be indicated by low-placed ears. Dark blue or dark brown eyes are favorable signs. Large nostrils, open and wide, indicate powerful lungs. Contracted or half-closed nostrils indicate small and feeble lungs."

It is estimated that the turkey trade of the United States exceeds $12,000,000.

Playin' Possum.

"Playin' possum" comes from the fact that the possum will feign sleep or death when pushed into sudden danger of being captured. But pains and aches never play that kind of a game. They never try to fool anybody, and go to work to wake up people, leaving no chance to feign sleep. On the other hand, there is a remedy known as St. Jacobs Oil that will lull a pain or an ache so that it won't wake up again in the cure that follows its use. Pains and aches are great or less in intensity just in degree as we treat them. Prompt treatment with the best remedy—St. Jacobs Oil—prevents their increase and by curing prevents their return. Everything is gained by taking pains and aches in time for a prompt and permanent cure, and there is nothing better than the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

It is estimated that there are 600,000 bicycles in the State of New Jersey.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00 at all druggists.

The number of abstainers in Great Britain is estimated at 7,000,000.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

To insure the eradication of eruptive complaints wash daily with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Impure Air Blood

Eating rich and hearty food, sweets and fats in winter, close confinement and breathing vitiated air in office, store, shop, house, factory or school-room, necessarily makes the **Take** blood impure, and eruptions, boils, pimples, humors are the result. Dizziness, indigestion and many other troubles are also caused by impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

GET RICH quickly; send for "200 Inventions Wanted." EDGAR TATE & Co., 345 B'way, N. Y.

A Store in Which Nothing Is Ever Sold.

In Bainbridge, Geauga County, Ohio, not far from Cleveland, is the queerest country general store I ever ran across. Bainbridge is a small hamlet, but the store is as large and as well stocked as the average suburban store. It is kept—that is precisely the word for it—by an old widower, who has no relatives in that section of the country and is practically a hermit. When the Civil War began he was running a flourishing general store in Bainbridge, and made money rapidly during the succeeding four years. When peace was declared, prices, which had been greatly inflated, took a sudden drop. The old fellow believed that this would be followed by a boom which would send prices skyward again, and refused to sell his goods for less than he paid for them. Down went the prices—down, down—and finally he was forced to close his store for want of purchasers.

To-day his store stands almost exactly as it did thirty years ago. It is stocked with such goods as are usually found in country stores, but, of course, the stock is now practically worthless.

Every day the old man opens up the place to give it an airing. He is there, too, for business, if any one chooses to buy what he has to sell, and is willing to pay what he asks.

"Why, sir," he said to me, "some of the calico I've got here cost me sixty-five cents a yard in 1867. Wouldn't I be a fool to sell it for five cents?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

The British Are Butter Eaters.

The 38,000,000 people who comprise the population of the United Kingdom are the greatest butter eaters in the world. In addition to what they make for themselves, they have imported during the last six years an average of 269,843,549 pounds of pure butter annually, for which they have paid an average of $62,302,777. In 1896 they ran their total up to 340,250,064 pounds, and paid $74,671,980 for it. In addition to this, they have imported an average of 131,941,443 pounds of bogus butter, for which they have paid annually the average price of $16,087,102. In 1896 the imports of oleomargarine into England fell off considerably, and amounted to only 103,704,608 pounds, valued at $12,158,585.

The increased consumption of butter in Great Britain has been remarkable. It has more than doubled during the last ten years. In 1886 the Britons imported $39,620,308 in butter, and in 1896, as has already been stated, the total was over $74,000,000. The high tide in the imporation of oleomargarine was reached in 1892, when the total was 146,199,200 pounds, valued at a little more than $18,000,000.—Washington despatch to the Chicago Record.

The Peruvian Potter.

A long slim neck is a distinguishing feature of much of the Peruvian pottery, and nearly every vessel is ornamented with a figure of some sort, having holes to represent eyes and other openings. These afford a passage for the air forced out by the liquid when poured into the vessel. By an ingenious contrivance the air in escaping produces a sound similar to the cry of the creature represented. Thus a utensil decorated with two monkeys embracing each other on having water poured into or from it would give a sound like the screeching of those animals. One decorated with a bird would emit birdlike notes, while a mountain cat on one jar would maw; snakes coiled around another would hiss. The most curious that we have seen was the figure of an aged woman. When the jar was in use, her sobs became audible, and tears trickled down her cheeks. The manufacturers seem to have known all about atmospheric pressure. De Le Plongeon had in his own collection a piece that demonstrated this. It represented a double-headed bird. The vessel had to be filled through a hole in the bottom, and yet in turning it over not a drop would spill, but the liquid would readily flow out when the jar was simply inclined.—Popular Science Monthly.

Great Even at Fowl Culture.

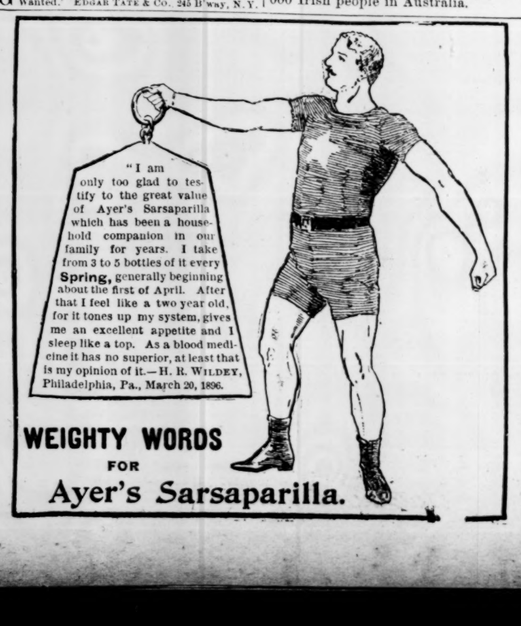
The biggest of everything in the world is across the Atlantic, and poultry farms are no exception. The very largest establishment of the kind belongs to Mr. Isaac Wilbur, of Little Compton, R. I. Mr. Wilbur ships about 150,000 dozen of eggs a year. He keeps his fowls on the colony plan, housing about forty in a house eight feet by ten feet, or eight feet by twelve feet in size, these houses being about 150 feet apart, set out in long rows over the gently sloping fields. He has one hundred of these houses, scattered over three or four fields. The food is loaded into a low wagon, which is driven about to each house in turn, an attendant feeding as he goes. At the afternoon feeding the eggs are collected. The fowls are fed twice a day. The morning food is a mash of cooked vegetables and mixed meals. The afternoon feed is whole corn the year round. — Westminster (London) Budget.

Eighteen-Story Hotels.

Two more eighteen-story hotels, to cost $3,000,000, are to be erected at once in New York City, and the architects say they are to be the finest structures of this class in the city. It seems to be the opinion of shrewd real estate people in New York that the transient population of New York has already been vastly increased by her magnificent hotels.

Since the movement for open spaces started in Philadelphia ten years ago, twenty-seven small parks have been established.

It is estimated that there are 1,800,000 Irish people in Australia.



"I am only too glad to testify to the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which has been a household companion in our family for years. I take from 3 to 5 bottles of it every **Spring,** generally beginning about the first of April. After that I feel like a two year old, for it tones up my system, gives me an excellent appetite and I sleep like a top. As a blood medicine it has no superior, at least that is my opinion of it.—H. R. WILDEY, Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1896.

WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SICK NEARLY THIRTY YEARS.

BRILLIANT SERVICE IN THE WAR FOLLOWED BY PROLONGED SUFFERING.

High Private Briggs Brings His Wartime Valor Into a Life and Death Combat—He Speaks of His Struggles Since the War.

From the Tribune, Hornellsville, N. Y.

There is no man in Oneida County, New York, who stands higher in the community than Mr. William H. Briggs, a wealthy farmer, and resident of Bridgewater, and a prominent member of the G. A. R. His statement will not be news to his friends, as they all know whereof he writes, but it is commended to the consideration of the public. Mr. Briggs writes as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to be able to give honor where honor is due, and to that end I make this certificate, hoping it may be the means of others being benefited as I have been.

"I am a farmer residing near Bridgewater, Oneida County, New York; my name is William H. Briggs, and I am 56 years old. I am an old soldier, and member of the G. A. R., having served as high private in Co. A, 1st New York Artillery, during the whole four years of the Rebellion. Though not a pensioner, and never an applicant for pension, I contracted through malarial climate disease of liver and stomach, from which I suffered continuously, in various forms. In 1863 I had the jaundice, and it continued for years, to a greater or lesser degree. I never was free from dyspepsia, and palpitation of the heart, and suffered from nervous debility to such an extent that I could neither rest by night nor work by day. Night after night I walked the floor tormented by vague fears, which I knew were purely imaginary, and yet I could not shake them off. I came home in June, 1865, and from then until 1894 I was constantly attended by physicians, having employed three at different times during that period. These good doctors gave me occasionally temporary relief, but the good effects of their treatment quickly disappeared, and left me more despondent and wretched than ever.

"I did not believe in giving up, and was about to send to Utica for another physician, when Mr. H. Seifert, the blacksmith who attends to my horses, recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as he assured me they had done wonderful things for him. I had read of these pills before, and felt somewhat inclined to try them, before Seifert spoke of them, but his recommendation settled the matter, and I became Dr. Williams' patient. I took Pink Pills steadily until I have consumed four boxes, growing better and better every day, my liver working freely, my kidneys acting normally. My heart no longer troubled me, and I could digest my food. All the water brash, heart burn, buzzing in the head, as if there were a great empty space in my cranium, disappeared, and life began to be worth living, which it had not been since my army service. I was cured in less than one year from the time I began to take Pink Pills in 1894, and have been in fair health ever since. Of course, I have to be careful, as I easily catch cold, and it is apt to settle in my right side, but a dose or two of the Pink Pills soon set me to rights again, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are pensioners. If I were needy I should certainly ask for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My old comrades can testify that I have helped many a one of them to get a penston.

"The above statement is true in every particular; I certify on honor.

"(Signed) WM. H. BRIGGS."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

How Fast Wild Geese Fly.

During the three days ending March 22 numerous flocks of geese were seen migrating northward, or, rather, northeastward, since they were following the general trend of the coast line, which, in New England, is nearly northeastward north of Cape Cod. On the morning of March 22, while A. E. Sweetland and I were measuring clouds at the ends of a base line 1178.4 metres in length, extending from the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory to the base of Blue Hill, we succeeded in measuring, with our cloud theodolites, the height and the velocity of flight of one of these flocks of geese. So rapid is the velocity of flight that the flock was visible to observers only about two minutes, but during that time two sets of measurements were taken with the theodolites on the leader of the flock.

The first measurements, at 8.49 a. m., were accurately taken at the observatory station, but were only approximate at the other station. The second measurements, at 8.50 a. m., were accurate and simultaneous at both stations. Using the second set of observations at both stations for the height and the two sets of observations at the observatory station for the velocity, the calculations gave the height as 905 feet above the Neponset River Valley, of 960 feet above sea level, and the velocity of flight as 44.3 miles an hour. The direction of flight was from southwest to northeast.

On a previous occasion, as described in Science of January 1, we found a flock of ducks flying from the northeast at a height of 958 feet, with a velocity of 47.8 miles an hour.—H. Helm Clayton, in Science.

A Large Potato Farm.

The Bangor (Me.) Commercial describes the largest potato farm in New England. It is located near Fort Fairfield in Aroostook County, and is a mile or more back from the Aroostook River. The farm consists of 800 acres, of which 425 are in cultivation and 200 acres were in potatoes last year. The crop was about 12,000 bushels of marketable potatoes, all but 3000 of which have been sold, mainly coming to Boston and being sent South and West for seed. The yield of sixty bushels per acre was not a large one, and at potato prices this year could not have paid. But much of it was on newly cleared land, and the work of removing stumps and stones continued while the crop was being cultivated. Thirty-five more acres will be cleared this year, and the acreage planted will be 200 acres, all cleared from stumps and stones. Three tons of potato fertilizer were used to make the crop. The farm is owned by the L. H. Weeks Company, consisting of Mr. Weeks, W. H. Poole and Edward S. Houghton, of Bangor. About two carloads of phosphate will be used this year.

A New Helmet for the German Army.

A new helmet has been served out, by way of experiment, to several regiments of the German Army. It is very light, being made of aluminium, and is bronzed in order to obviate the drawbacks which might arise from a bright metal head-dress. Germany has already tried aluminium horse-shoes, buckles, and accoutrements, with a view to lightening the weight which the soldier must carry. For horse-shoes it has been found too soft, but in other respects it has answered well. There is one drawback which has not been foreseen, namely, that when exposed to the influence of the sun aluminum will store up heat to a remarkable degree, eventually becoming so hot as to blister the skin. Whether bronzing will obviate this defect remains to be seen, but the German experiment is one which is well worth the attention of all military men.—British Army and Navy Gazette.

PEACE TREATY BEATEN.

The United States Senate Rejects the Arbitration Compact.

YEAS WERE 43; NAYS, 26.

Two-Thirds Required to Ratify Could Not be Secured—Great Britain's Conduct Toward Greece and the Transvaal a Weapon for the Opposition—Spirited Short Debate Led by Senator R. Q. Mills

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Senate refused to ratify the treaty providing for the arbitration of questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. On the roll-call sixty-nine Senators answered. Of these forty-three voted for ratification and twenty-six against it. The treaty therefore lacked three votes of the necessary two-thirds majority.

The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Caffery, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Pritchard, Proctor, Smith, Spooner, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson—total 43.

Nays—Baker, Bate, Butler, Carter, Cockrell, Daniel, Hansbrough, Harris, of Kansas; Harris, of Tennessee; Heitfeld, Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada; Hyde, Martin, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Penrose, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, White—total, 26.

Nineteen Senators did not respond. The pairs were as follows, two affirmative Senators being paired with one negative Senator in most instances:

Chandler and Clark for, with Teller against.

Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton against.

Sewell and Earle for, with Mantle against.

Senator George was paired for the treaty and Senator Berry against it. Pairs were not announced for the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, Gorman, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenny and Allen.

The vote was proceeded by a short, spirited debate, introduced by Senator Mills, of Texas, who made a strong appeal to the Senate against ratifying the agreement.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, attributed the defeat to the feeling of dissatisfaction at England's course in the struggle of the Greeks to liberate the Island of Crete from Ottoman dominion, and in the Armenian massacres and with the evident designs of of Great Britain upon the Transvaal.

DEBOE IN HIS SEAT.

Kentucky Senator Takes His Place on the Republican Side.

Senator W. J. Deboe, of Kentucky, visited the Senate Chamber at Washington, and was introduced to many of his future associates. He was the recipient of the usual

W. J. DEBOE, SUCCESSOR TO "JOE" BLACKBURN.

floral testimonials. His credentials were presented by Senator Lindsay (Dem., Ky.), and when they were read, Mr. Deboe was escorted to the Vice-President's desk, where the oath was administered to him. He took a seat on the Republican side, near the eastern door.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS OPENS

Postmaster-General Gary Delivers an Address to the Representatives.

The Universal Postal Congress met in the hall of the old Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington. About fifty-five countries, comprising most of those in the union, were represented. It is expected that the congress will last about six weeks. Among the questions to be considered are a proposition to transmit the official mail of countries which are members of the union free of charge, the question of increasing the unit of weight to be carried under a five-cent stamp from one-half ounce to three-fourths of an ounce, and also a proposition for a universal stamp. General Batcheller, the premier delegate of the United States, called the congress to order. The delegates were attired in dress suits or full court costume. Postmaster-General Gary delivered the address of welcome.

Congress has already appropriated $50,000 for entertainment by the Government. It is probable that some of this money will be expended in giving the delegates an excursion to the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest.

FAMOUS BILL SIGNED.

Governor Black Has Affixed His Signature to the Greater New York Charter.

It was officially announced that Governor Black has affixed his signature to the Greater New York charter.

The pen and penholder used by Governor Black in signing the charter were presented to United States Senator Thomas C. Platt and the blotter to H. C. Duval, of the New York Central Railroad. The pen was an ordinary gold pen which Governor Black had on hand in the Executive Chamber.

Maine's Canadian Population.

Maine has a Canadian-French population of 55,000.

Horse Thieves Married in Jail.

Ervin Shaw and Gertie Fisher, each sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for joint horse theft, were married in the jail parlors at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mayor Grady. Gertie's mother gave her consent. Gertie is a beautiful little girl and her husband a handsome, beardless boy.

A Sign of the Times.

A bill has been reported in the Massachusetts House of Representatives permitting the use of horseless carriages upon the public highways of the State, subject to the laws regulating other vehicles.

Cycling Notes.

A mile on the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, is exclusively reserved for the use of cyclists.

It is claimed that cycle racing tracks are now to be found in more than fifty cities in Germany.

The Australians call a half-mile bicycle race a "flutter," while the Frenchmen call it a "scramble."

The street cars of San Francisco, Cal., are provided with a holder on the rear platform on which two bicycles can be hung.

Li Hung Chang now owns a bicycle, and the Czar of Russia is bicycling in Denmark. That sounds as if old empires were ready for new customs.

The tax on bicycles in Mexico is fifty cents a month.

The Herne Hill track in England is now covered with cement. The surface is convex.

M. E. Horner has built a plank walk from Belmont, Allegany County, N. Y., two and one-half miles, to his home for the benefit of pedestrians and wheelmen.

The prohibition by the Archbishop of Paris against bicycle riding by priests refers only to the garb, priests being allowed to ride in mufti, but not in the clerical cassock.

England has a racing parson known on the track as Rev. T. J. Jarrett. The dominie seems to enjoy racing as much as any of the riders, and he is quite a successful amateur, too.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Webster Davis, of Missouri, has been nominated for the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

H. O. Havemeyer, President of the Sugar Trust, and John E. Searles, its Secretary, have been ordered to appear, with others, in the Federal Court at Washington on May 17 to be tried for refusing to furnish information to the Senate investigating committee in 1894.

President McKinley says that further Consular appointments as a rule will be deferred until after the adjournment of Congress.

The President decided not to interfere in the case of Joseph Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sending improper matter through the mails.

An agreement was reached between the Republican and Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee by which the report on the Tariff bill will not be delayed.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage issued new regulations aimed to prohibit the importation of adulterated tea.

Secretary Gage called for the resignation of W. M. Aiken, Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Secretary Gage has determined to cancel the new one-dollar, two-dollar, and five-dollar silver certificates outstanding as they come into the Treasury. The total foots up $16,280,000 ones, $8,144,000 twos, and $30,000,000 fives—$54,424,000 in all. It may take years to wipe out the entire issues and substitute bills.

President McKinley nominated Robert F. Patterson to be Consul-General at Calcutta, India, and Stanton Sickles to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid, Spain.

Mr. Chandler introduced in the Senate a measure to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness in any year to an amount not to exceed $50,000,000, whenever a deficit in the public revenue requires it.

Domestic.

The United States monitor Terror was in collision with the yacht Penelope in the Narrows, New York Harbor, and the City of Fitchburg ran down and sank the yacht Telfer in Long Island Sound.

Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, of Buffalo, N. Y., is dead at the age of eighty-eight. He was known as the "Father of the Greenbacks," and left upward of $12,000,000,

A jewelry store in Newark, N. J., was mysteriously robbed of goods valued at $25,000.

Commissioner Frank Moss was elected President of the Police Board of New York City on motion of Colonel Grant.

The bicentennial jubilee of Trinity Church, of New York City, reached its climax when Bishop Henry C. Potter delivered the inaugural address.

Carrie Volz, an eighteen-year-old girl, committed suicide in New York City on account of throat trouble.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad, of New York City, is considering the use of the Keely Motor as an aid to rapid transit.

The New York Produce Exchange discovered that commercial bodies in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are backing the Joint Traffic Association in its fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent a reduction in grain rates to New York City.

Dr. Von Holst, of the Chicago University, announces the discovery of Professor Von Schroen, at Naples, that rocks live. Photographs showing the birth and growth of crystals have been taken by the discoverer, who has devoted his life and fortune to proving his theory that matter heretofore regarded as inorganic is organic.

Jacob S. Johnson, the former Methodist exhorter, was executed in the Somerset County Jail at Somerville, N. J., for the murder of Annie Beckman. The crime was committed on September 14, 1895, and Johnson has been in jail since a few days after the murder. He met death bravely and protested his innocence to the last.

Governor Black has approved a bill to permit the New York Central Railroad to reduce interest on $100,000,000 of bonds.

Judge Toney has decided that the issue of $588,000 worth of city bonds of Louisville, Ky., bought recently by the New York Security and Trust Company is unconstitutional, and has granted an injunction to prevent their sale.

The assets of two of the three New Bedford (Mass.) mills that recently failed exceed the liabilities.

A Chicago workman who was intrusted with the key to his employer's safety deposit box stole $9800 in money and jewels.

William Dill, the seventeen-year-old son of the Rev. James Dill, of Forestburg, N. Y., walked out into the woods, and when a mile away from his home shot himself. Despite his wounded head and injured brain he crawled back through the undergrowth on hands and knees, until within a quarter of a mile of his home, where he died. No reason is known for his suicide.

Louisa Matilda Johnson, four years old, of Hoboken, N. J., was playing in front of her home with an old pair of scissors. Standing on the edge of a flight of stairs, she lost her balance and fell, with the shears in her hand. One of the blades pierced her breast and the other penetrated her heart. Dr. Clarkson was called, but when he arrived he said the child was dead, having been killed instantly.

The Gilbert Manufacturing Company, for years one of the largest dealers in cotton dress goods, made an assignment in New York City without preferences. The liabilities are estimated at $500,000 and assets about $400,000.

Dean W. Richmond, a member of a well-known and wealthy family, died in a "Raines law hotel" in New York City without medical attention. The Coroner's investigation indicates that death was the result of an accidental fall.

The J. B. Wheeler Banking Company's institutions in Aspen and Colorado Springs, Col., have failed.

Henry A. Lewis, a retired merchant, jumped or fell from the fourth story window of his home in New York City and was killed instantly. The police think he committed suicide.

Two men dressed as laborers were struck and instantly killed by a north bound West Shore train a mile south of Harrington Park, N. Y. The men, who had been going toward New York, were warned by a flagman to get off the tracks. They refused to do so and told him to mind his own affairs.

Foreign.

The Spanish Government ordered the immediate trial of the Competitor prisoners.

Ninety-four victims of the great Paris fire have been identified. Nineteen bodies are still unclaimed. But one American was among the lost.

The Spaniards captured Naic, in the Philippines, the insurgent loss being reported at 500.

Cable despatches from Volo, Thessaly, say that the Greeks have repulsed the Turks with heavy loss in a fierce battle. A despatch from Corfu says that a great victory has been won by the Greeks at Valestino.

Advices received from Tokat say that the court which is trying the Mussulmans implicated in the massacre at that place has so far sentenced six men to death and has condemned others to imprisonment for from seven to fifteen years.

The Government of Chile has offered a premium of $100,000 yearly to any person or persons who may discover a new use for nitrate in large quantities. Chile produces a great quantity of nitrate, and a market which will use more than a comparatively small quantity has never been found.

According to Turkish advices Prince Constantine of Greece was threatened by his troops and sought refuge on an Italian war vessel.

Colonel Wahis, the Governor General of the Congo Free State, in dispatches just received from him, reports that a column of native soldiers at Ndirfwelle mutinied in February last and killed five white officers.

A special cable despatch from Bombay says that the plague is decreasing there and in other parts of India.

A cable despatch says that the revolution in Ecuador has gained new strength, and a fierce battle is being fought at Riobamba.

The new North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was launched at Stettin, Germany.

Ambassador Hay, of the United States, was received by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

Among the dead on the Turkish side at Velestino were a German Major and two Russian officers.

The Greek Cabinet held a long session and finally decided to continue the war; fighting was reported at Pentepigadia; the intervention of the Powers, it is said, has been tendered to Greece, but not yet accepted; the Turks will soon have 500,000 men under arms.

President Kruger, in his address to the Raad, said that the relations of the Transvaal to foreign powers were friendly.

Albert G. Porter, ex-Governor of Indiana and ex-Minister to Italy, died in Indianapolis.

FIRE HORROR IN PARIS.

Leaders of French Society Perish in a Frightful Disaster.

ALL EUROPE IS IN MOURNING.

Flames Level a Wooden Structure Being Used for a Charity Bazaar—Scores of the Nobility and Wealthy, Mostly Women, Among the Victims—A Hundred Bodies Taken Out—More in Ruins.

PARIS, France (By Cable).—Not since the terrible fire which converted the festivities in connection with the marriage of Emperor Napoleon to Archduchess Marie Louise into an epoch of grief and mourning has so appalling a disaster overtaken Parisian society as the conflagration of the Rue Jean Goujon Tuesday afternoon. The flower of France's aristocracy was assembled together for the purpose of charity in a wooden building, constructed to represent a street of Old Paris. A bazaar, or fancy fair, was in full swing. The stalls were occupied by royal princesses, by duchesses, countesses, and leaders of the great world of the French metropolis, the place being densely thronged with visitors and purchasers, when suddenly a fire broke out in the stall of the Dowager Duchesse d'Uzes. A terrible panic ensued. Those who did not perish in the flames seem to have sustained shocking injuries during the struggle that followed at the exits in the frantic efforts to escape. So fierce were the flames that, as in the case of the fire at the Austrian Embassy at Paris on the occasion of Napoleon's wedding, the exact number of the victims may never be known with any degree of certainty.

The latest estimate of the dead is that at least 100 bodies have been taken out, and as many as this still be in the ruins. One report is that the disaster caused the loss of at least 200 lives and has thrown many of the best-known families of France and other continental countries into mourning. Perhaps 200 others were injured.

The bazaar in which the fire occurred was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall, No. 13, occupied by the Duchesse d'Uzes, and while the place was densely crowded with well-known society persons, the holding of the bazaar in the cause of charity being an annual function presided over by the leaders of Parisian society.

A terrible panic and crush followed the alarm of fire. There was a wild rush for the exits, and the weaker persons were trampled on after having been knocked down in the stampede. The inflammable nature of the building and its contents caused the flames to spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the bazaar was a mass of flames.

A policeman who was on duty at the doors of the bazaar says that from 1500 to 1800 persons were in the building when the fire started. He adds that the alarm caused a general panic, followed by a terrible rush for the doors, which were soon choked with the crowd, thus preventing the escape of many who would otherwise have been saved. The strong trampled upon the weak, the young crushed the old to the floor and heartrending cries of fear arose on all sides, soon followed by shrieks of agony, as the flames, sweeping onward behind the crowd struggling for the doors, claimed victim after victim and swallowed up stall after stall with frightful rapidity until the whole structure was a roaring mass of fire. Further details show that before the firemen had time to arrive the roof of the bazaar crashed in, crushing numbers of those who had been unable to escape from the building.

In addition to those who were crushed or suffocated it appears that many others who might otherwise have escaped were caught under the roof, which collapsed in a few minutes after the fire started, the uprights supporting it having been burned away. Many ladies whose dresses had caught fire ran into the crowds near the exits, and in this manner fire was communicated to the clothing of others, who either perished miserably or were frightfully burned. It will be impossible to identify many of the bodies, they being burned beyond recognition. Some of them are completely carbonized, while others are without heads or limbs.

So far can be learned about 500 persons were enveloped in the flames, the others in the building having managed to effect their escape before the fire gained great headway. One hundred and fifty seriously injured persons have been taken to the hospitals or are being treated at their homes. Nearly all the dead and injured were ladies who occupied high social positions, many of them being international aristocrats.

In some of the corners, especially near the main exit, were afterward found piled heaps of dead and dying, charred remains, arms, legs and skulls. Near the main exit the pile was five feet deep.

A few minutes after the building was destroyed the ambulance corps and police began the work of removing the bodies. But very few lives could then be saved. The arms and legs of the victims were in most instances completely consumed. Their skulls were fractured and the brains protruded. There was no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies.

As the news spread rapidly hundreds of carriages came streaming along the Champs Elysees conveying people with anxious and tear-stained faces, coming to seek relatives or friends. Within half an hour were witnessed indescribable scenes of grief. One lady rushed frantically about inquiring for her daughter. On being assured that she was safe, she jumped, danced, screamed, and then rushed to her coachman and told him to drive home, after which she fell in a swoon.

Another lady on reaching the scene went mad. Still another, imagining that she recognized her daughter's dress, called hysterically to her husband to tell the police to prevent her from visiting the bazar.

A majority of the dead seemed to have been mercifully suffocated before they were burned. In the awful struggle to get out of the building most of the ladies who escaped lost part of their clothing. Some of them were almost nude, their skirts and petticoats being stripped off of them. As they rushed out of the burning structure they fell swooning in the street, with their hair dishevelled and their faces, in a number of cases, scratched and bleeding.

Died at His Son's Grave.

Isaac N. Housel, fifty years old, was found dead beside his son's grave in Greenwood Cemetery, Trenton, N. J. He had ridden to the cemetery to place fresh flowers and sow grass seed on the grave, and having finished the work attempted to mount his bicycle to return home when he fell over and died. Heart disease was the cause of death.

B. and O.'s New $100,000 Passenger Station

The $100,000 passenger station that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is erecting in Baltimore, to take the place of the old Camden Station, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The structure will be thrown open to the public about June 1.

Five Lambs From the Ewe.

Joseph Luckman, of Heppner, Oregon, has a ewe that has just given birth to five lambs and all are alive. This is considered by sheepmen the most remarkable case on record. Luckman has been offered $100 for the lambs.

Women's Day in Nashville.

The assembly hall of the Woman's Building was the scene of a brilliant gathering, when the building, which is one of the chief features of the Nashville (Tenn.) Exposition, was formally opened. Mrs. V. L. Kirkman, President of the Woman's Board, made the address of welcome and declared the building open.

Spanish Anarchists Executed.

Five of the anarchists convicted of participation in the bomb outrage on June 7 last, at the feast of Corpus Christi, were shot outside Fort Montjuich, Barcelona, Spain. They shouted "Long live anarchy!" just before the order to fire was given.

All the Family Killed.

A double murder and suicide occurred at Bonny Eagle, Me. The bodies of John C. Lane, his wife and their infant child were found in bed at their home, a bullet from a revolver having ended the life of each. A letter written by Lane, which was found in the room, saying that he had decided to kill his wife and child, but did not state the reason. Lane was about thirty years old, his wife was a year or two younger, and the baby a year old.

Chivalry of President Kruger.

President Kruger recommended that Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Day be made a holiday in the Transvaal.

Neatly Caught.

A builder in a small town was walking down a street in which he was having some buildings erected, when he observed one of the men standing on the scaffolding with his hands in his pockets, smoking a pipe. He went gently up the ladder and, stepping in front of him said:

"Now I've caught you. We'll have no more of this. Here's your four days' pay (it being Friday) and you can consider yourself discharged."

The man pocketed the money and went away rather quickly. Just then the foreman came up and the builder told him what he had done.

"Why," said the foreman, "that man wasn't working for us; he was only asking for a job."—Tit-Bits.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-quarter the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Prop's. Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

SILENT SUFFERERS.

Women do not Like to Tell a Doctor the Details of Their Private Ills.

The reason why so many women suffer in silence from the multiple disorders connected with their sexual system is that they cannot bear to broach the subject to a man, even if he is a physician.

No one can blame a modest, sensitive woman for this reticence. It is unnecessary in these times, however, for a woman makes to all afflicted women a most generous offer. Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., bids every woman who suffers to write to her and confide every symptom that annoys her, and she will give her advice without charge, and that advice is based upon the greatest experience ever possessed by man or woman in this country, and extends over a period of twenty-three years, and thousands upon thousands of cases. Why suffer in silence any longer, my sister, when you can get help for the asking? Don't fear to tell her everything.

The case of Mrs. Colony, whose letter to Mrs. Pinkham we publish, is an illustration of the good to be received from Mrs. Pinkham's advice; here is a woman who was sick for years and could